

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

New Conductor of "Canadian Beedom."



**Mr. J. L. Byer and Family,**  
OF PARKHILL, ONT., CANADA.  
(See page 26)



# American Bee Journal



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
**GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY**  
 334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

## IMPORTANT NOTICES.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of this Journal is \$1.00 a year, in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; all other countries in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year extra for postage. Sample copy free.

THE WRAPPER-LABEL DATE indicates the end of the month to which your subscription is paid. For instance, "dec 31" on your label shows that it is paid to the end of December, 1906.

SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPTS.—We do not send a receipt for money sent us to pay subscription, but change the date on your wrapper-label, which shows that the money has been received and credited.

Advertising Rate, per Agate Line, 10c.

14 lines make one inch.  
 Nothing less than 1/4 inch accepted.

Time Discounts.		Space Discounts.	
4 times....	5 per cent	100 lines... 5 per cent	
13 "....10 "		500 "....10 "	
26 "....20 "		1000 "....20 "	
52 "....30 "		2000 "....30 "	

These rates are subject to either time or space discounts, at choice, but not both.

Reading Notices, 25 cents, count line, subject to the above discounts.

Goes to press Monday morning.

## National Bee-Keepers' Association

Objects of the Association.

- 1st.—To promote the interests of its members.
- 2d.—To protect and defend its members in their lawful rights.
- 3d.—To enforce laws against the adulteration of honey.

Annual Membership Dues, \$1.00.

General Manager and Treasurer—  
 N. E. FRANCE, Platteville, Wis.

If more convenient, Dues may be sent to the publishers of the American Bee Journal.

## Bee-Keepers' Souvenir Postal Card

PRICES, postpaid: 3 cards for 10 cents (stamps or silver), or FREE with the American Bee Journal one year at \$1.00; 10 for 25 cents. There is a blank space on the card about 2 by 2 1/2 inches in size for writing. Send all orders to

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.**

334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.



G. F. Pilling & Son,

Philadelphia, Pa.

## Big Profits in Capons

Caponizing is easy—soon learned. Complete outfit with free instructions postpaid \$2.50.

Gape Worm Extractor 25c  
 Poultry Marker.....25c  
 French Killing Knife 50c  
 Capon Book Free.

**For Sale**

8 colonies of BEES here, at \$2.50 each; also 145 colonies near Lovelocks, Nevada.

H. VOGELER, FRUITVALE, CALIF.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing advertisers.

## Special Bargains

in dovetailed HIVES. Plain and Beeway SECTIONS. Hoffman BROOD-FRAMES. Section-Holders, Separators, etc.

We are enlarging our FACTORY and all of these goods have to be moved. If you want any thing in your apiary, you will do well by writing us at once, and we will make you DELIVERED PRICES that will surprise you. Our stock is all new and up-to-date; we do not keep poor or 2d grade goods. Our sizes are standard. Quality and finish can not be beat by any one. We make any thing used in the apiary, and can save you money and delay at any time of the season. Give us a trial and be convinced. We aim to please our customers and guarantee all our Goods to give entire satisfaction, or refund the money.

## Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Supply Co.

JOHN DOLL & SON, Proprietors,

Nicollet Island, No. 33,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## Dittmer's Gomb Foundation

Why do thousands of bee-keepers prefer it to other makes?

Because the bees like it best and accept it more readily.

## Dittmer's Process is Dittmer's

It stands on its OWN NAME and its OWN FOUNDATION, to which alone it owes its reputation and merits.

We are now ready to make prices for next season for WORKING WAX for CASH and for full line of Supplies. Wholesale and Retail. Free Catalog and Samples.

**GUS DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.**

IF YOU WANT TO KEEP POSTED  
 UPON THE  
**GREATEST : POLITICAL : QUESTION**  
 OF THE DAY, YOU MUST READ

## The Defender

the NATIONAL EXPONENT of the PROHIBITION MOVEMENT. 16 pages, weekly; illustrated. To New Subscribers, 50 cents for one year.

**WILLIAM P. F. FERGUSON**

Editor and Publisher

400 WEST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.  
 35Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

## Queen-Button for Bee-Folks



This is a very pretty thing for a bee-keeper or honey-seller to wear on his coat-lapel. It often serves to introduce the subject of honey, and frequently leads to a sale.

The picture shown herewith is a reproduction of a motto queen-button that we are furnishing to bee-keepers. It has a pin on the underside to fasten it. Price, by mail, 6 cents; two for 10c; or six for 25c. The American Bee Journal one year and 4 buttons for \$1.10. Address all orders to

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.**

334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

## Marshfield Goods

When you buy those goods you can be assured of good, honest goods.

We make nothing but PERFECT SUPPLIES. Sections made of young basswood timber. Hives and Shipping-Cases are Beauties.

If you have not received our Catalog of Supplies, please write for it.

**MARSHFIELD MFG. CO., Marshfield, Wis.**

Please Mention the American Bee Journal when writing Advertisers



# American Bee Journal

"If Goods are wanted Quick, send to Pouder"



## BEE-SUPPLIES

Root's Goods at Root's Prices

Everything used by Bee-Keepers.  
POUDER'S HONEY-JARS. Prompt Service.  
Low Freight Rates. . . . . Catalog Free.

### BEESWAX WANTED

I pay highest market price for beeswax, delivered here, at any time, cash or trade. Make small shipments by express; large shipments by freight, always being sure to attach your name to the package. My large illustrated catalog is free. I shall be glad to send it to you.

Write for prices on *Finest Extracted Honey*. Certificate guaranteeing purity with every shipment.

**SPECIAL DISCOUNTS** on early orders for **Supplies...**

**WALTER S. POUDER**

513-515 Massachusetts Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Fire Sale of Bee and Poultry Supplies

Come or send and **Save 25 to 50 Percent** on slightly damaged goods.

**Lewis Goods at 3 percent Discount** DURING JANUARY, EXCEPT ON HONEY-PACKAGES.

Any bee-keeper living within a reasonable distance of Chicago can make money on any Supplies he may need now or later, by coming to Chicago and looking over the goods that we selected out after the fire. Better order quick, if you want any of the goods we are selling at 25 to 50 percent reduction.

**Send for list of Slightly Damaged Goods to select from at Reduced Prices.**

Quote us prices on Honey and Beeswax. Honey in 60-pound cans for sale.

**H. M. ARND, Proprietor, York Honey and Bee-Supply Co.** (Not Inc.)

Long Distance Telephone, North 1559. 191 AND 193 SUPERIOR ST. CHICAGO, ILL.  
(Three blocks north and one block east of our old location.)

Our Early-Order Discounts on

## BEE-SUPPLIES

are now in effect. We furnish **EVERYTHING** needed in practical Bee-Culture, at lowest prices.

We make the best-finished and substantial

## SHIPPING-CASES

in free Shipping-Crates.

## Our HONEY-EXTRACTORS

are not excelled for durability, fine workmanship, and practical utility.

Have you seen our latest improved Champion Smoker? If not, you miss it until you get one.

Satisfaction guaranteed, or money back. Address,

**KRETCHMER MFG. CO., Council Bluffs, Iowa.**

Muscatine Produce Co., Muscatine, Iowa.  
Trester Supply Co., 103 S. 11th Street, Lincoln, Neb.  
Shugart-Ouran Seed Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Catalogs issued in English or German.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

## S. G. Buff Orpingtons

I have been breeding Buff Orpingtons for several years, and have striven to improve the stock every year. Have now some fine Cockerels which I will sell for \$1.50 each.

**EDWIN BEVINS**

51Atf

LEON, IOWA.

## Queen-Clipping Device Free!



The **MONETTE** Queen-Clipping Device is a fine thing for use in catching and clipping Queens' wings. It is used by many beekeepers. Full printed directions sent with each one. We mail it for 25 cents; or will send it **FREE** as a premium for sending us One New subscriber to the Bee Journal for a year at \$1.00; or for \$1.10 we will mail the Bee Journal one year and the Clipping Device. Address,

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,**  
CHICAGO, ILL.

## ITALIAN QUEENS

Golden or Leather Colored. One colony of this strain produced 280 fancy sections in one season. Order now for delivery in season. Un-tested Queen, \$1.00; six, \$5.00. Tested, \$1.50 up. Correspondence solicited.

**ROBERT B. MCCAIN,**

2Atf

OSWEGO, ILL.

R.D. 1.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

## If you want the Bee-Book

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other published, send \$1.20 to

**Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Cal.,**

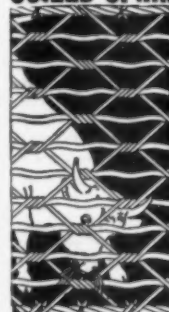
FOR HIS

"Bee-Keeper's Guide."

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

## COILED SPRING

## FENCE



Closely Woven. Can not Sag. Every wire and every twist is a brace to all other wires and twists full height of the fence. Horse-high, Bull-strong, Pig-tight. Every rod guaranteed.

**30 DAYS FREE TRIAL**

and sold direct to farmer, freight prepaid, at lowest factory price. Our Catalogue tells how Wire is made—how it is galvanized—why some is good and some is bad. Its brimful of fence facts. You should have this information. Write for it today. Its Free.

**KITSELMAN BROS.,**  
Box 85 MUNCIE, INDIANA.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Engravings For Sale

We are accumulating quite a stock of engravings that have been used in the American Bee Journal. No doubt many of them could be used again by bee-keepers in their local newspapers, on their stationery, or in other ways. Also, if we can sell some of them it would help us to pay for others that we are constantly having made and using in our columns. If there is any of our engravings that any one would like to have, just let us know and we will quote a very low price, postpaid. Address,

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.**

334 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

"It is continuous advertising that impresses the public with the stability of a firm."

# American Bee Journal

## Trade Notes. The A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio.

**Premium List.**—For the first time in many years we have been publishing a list of premiums offered for subscriptions to *Gleanings in Bee Culture* either six months trial, or new or renewal yearly subscriptions. We shall be pleased to send a copy of this premium list to any one who may have a little time to devote to securing subscriptions for us. With this are also listed our Clubbing offers which contain some very remarkable bargains. If you think of subscribing for *Gleanings*, and especially if there are others near you whom you can interest, you should have a copy of this premium list at once. We send it promptly on request.

**Book Circular.**—This is the season of the year when bee-keepers have time to read up on the subject of bee-keeping more than at any other time. If you haven't a copy of our book circular giving description of nearly every book published on *Bee Culture*, send for a copy of this at once.

**Old Books on Bee-Culture.**—There is a growing demand for old literature on *Bee Culture*, so much so that we have given considerable time during the past two or three years to looking into the matter. If you are interested in a single old volume or a large list of old books on *Bee Culture*, send us a statement to that effect so that we may enter your name on a list of those interested in these.

**Advertising Rates.**—We have some highly complimentary letters from subscribers who have used the advertising columns of *Gleanings in Bee Culture* during the past year. If you are interested in the sale of bees, queens, honey, or bee-keepers' supplies, and expect to advertise the same, you can not afford to fail to investigate our prices. If you can do so let us know about what amount you would be willing to expend in advertising, and your facilities for supplying the goods you advertise, and we will lay before you a definite proposition covering the proposed expenditure and a statement of what we think you might reasonably expect from it. If we do not think *Gleanings* is adapted to what you have to offer we will tell you so.

If you have a farm for sale, or want to locate in some other part of the country, or want help for your beeyard, or want to secure a position, *Gleanings* will undoubtedly be of value to you as it has been to hundreds of others.

**Dealers in Supplies.**—We are just now revising the list of names of dealers in bee-keepers' supplies, which we maintain whether they handle our goods or others. If you are handling bee-keepers' supplies either in a limited way or on a large scale, please send us

a postal card to that effect that we may have your name entered on this list with the correct present post-office address. Even if you buy none of our goods direct there may be some items in which you will be interested, and at least there will be no harm in having your name registered with us as a dealer in supplies.

**Observation Hives.**—There has been an increasing demand for observation hives for a number of purposes during the past few years. Bee-keepers have found in many places that an observation hive with bees placed in a store window is a good way to advertise their honey. Particulars regarding these have been published in various bee-journals from time to time. We shall be glad to quote you prices on any of our regular styles, or any special style, that you may want for this or any other purpose. Bee-keepers are learning that a better understanding of bees on the part of the public generally increases the interest in honey, and there is no better way to educate people regarding bees than by the use of a good observation hive.

**Early Order Discounts.**—For cash orders in January 3 percent. For cash orders in February, 2 percent. These are the discounts we offer for early cash orders. The discount is only for cash sent before the expiration of the month named, and is intended to apply to hives, sections, frames, foundation, extractors, smokers, shipping-cases, cartons, and other miscellaneous bee-keepers' supplies. It will not apply on the following articles exclusively; but where these form no more than about one-tenth of the whole order the early-order discount may be taken from the entire bill: Tinned wire, paint, Bingham smokers, Porter bee-escapes, glass and tin honey-packages, scales, bees and queens, bee books and papers, labels and other printed matter, bushel-boxes, seeds, and other specialties not listed in our general catalog.

**Weed Comb Foundation.**—The large sales of Weed Process Comb Foundation are a sufficient indication of its worth. There are, however, many bee-keepers that are not familiar with it, especially those in out-of-the-way places, who depend upon Foundation of their own or local make. If you have never used our Foundation and would like to see small samples of the four grades—medium brood, light brood, thin super, and extra-thin super—we shall be glad to send you samples on request, and at the same time will advise you, if desired, from what point nearest you you can secure our make of Foundation. We shall be glad to figure how many pounds you will need for a given number of frames or sections, and let you know the lowest cost

for our Foundation. The excellence and uniformity of its manufacture often make it require a great deal less than some inferior makes.

**Hoffman Frames.**—Considerable has been published in the various bee-journals during the past year on the use of the Hoffman or some other style of self-spacing frame as compared with the non-spacing frame. We have a leaflet giving the opinion of some of the leading users of these frames, and if you are in doubt as to the advisability of using these frames, we shall be glad to send you this leaflet on request. We will also send you a complete sample postpaid for 10 cents.

**Marbach Metal-Spaced Frames.**—For a full description of these frames we refer you to *Gleanings in Bee Culture* for January 1, 1906. These frames have been in use for about a year, and are very favorably regarded by those who prefer some metal instead of wood spacing for their frames. A sample of these frames will be sent for 10 cents, or a sample of the spacers only for 3 cents; or we will send a complete Hoffman frame and a set of spacers for 12 cents.

**Honey.**—We have at several of our offices large quantities of honey. If you are in need of either comb or extracted honey for your trade in excess of your own production, write us for prices, stating what you require.

**Breeding Queens.**—This is the season when orders should be sent us for breeding queens, if you have not already secured the same for the coming season's trade. As usual we have our Italian stock, Leather-Colored or Three-Banded in breeding queens at \$5, \$7.50 and \$10 each. We can also select from our Medina yard a few queens at \$25 each. The number is limited, and we can not guarantee to furnish these beyond the certain number that we have now on hand in winter quarters.

**Bees of Other Races.**—While we do not breed other races here at Medina, we have most excellent facilities for furnishing high-grade stock of the following varieties: Carniolan, Caucasian, Banat, Cyprian and 5-banded Italian.

**Special.**—Send 10 cents (stamps or silver) for our 1907 Calendar, entitled, "Little Miss Mischief." Copyrighted in December, 1906, by T. Fred Robbins. With it we will send your choice of the following books: "Habits of the Honey-Bee," "Bee-Keeping for Women," "Modern Queen-Rearing," or "How to Produce Extracted Honey."





(Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.)

Published Weekly at \$1.00 a Year, by George W. York & Co., 334 Dearborn Street.

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 10, 1907

Vol. XLVII—No. 2



### Grand Future for Honey

Last week we had something to say about the effect of the National Pure Food Law on the demand for unadulterated food products. A few days after we wrote the matter referred to, we received a letter from one of the leading bee-keepers and apiarian writers of this country, who, in referring to the glucose manufacturers, said:

"I do not now see but what they will have to quit making glucose, if it is a fact that such mixtures, when properly labeled, will not sell. I tell you, Mr. York, I believe there is a grand future before the honey-business, and already we are beginning to see the effect of the new Pure Food Law. California honey has been adulterated very largely when it got to the East, you know. That can not be done any more now, and what is the result? Prices are going up very rapidly on that grade of honey. A report from California says that sage honey has now reached a level in price that it has not had for years. Advanced prices in honey are going to mean better days for all apiarian interests. Possibly I am over-enthusiastic, but there are so many things that go to show which way the wind is blowing, that I can not help but feel that I am right. Besides, I have been talking with experts on the subject, who express themselves even more hopeful than I do."

Not having written the above for publication, we omit the author's name, but we agree fully with him. As we said last week, we believe a new and brighter day is soon to dawn for the producer of pure honey for the market. Producers in other lines, also, feel that prices of pure food products will rule higher for some time to come. This certainly ought to result in greatly increased profits to those who produce such goods.

### Making A Bee-Paper Helpful to All

In the conduct of the American Bee Journal, the sincere desire is ever kept uppermost

to fill its columns with matter that shall be of most use to its subscribers. It is too much to hope that everything published shall always be exactly the thing best suited to every one of its readers, the needs of each one in so large a family greatly varying. Yet the hope is entertained that each and all shall find, if not in each number, yet in most numbers, enough real information throughout the year greatly to overbalance the small amount paid for each number—less than 2 cents. Indeed, many letters have been received saying that in a single number value had been received overbalancing the cost of the entire year. Occasionally a letter is received finding fault. Letters of both kinds are welcomed. The first kind serves as a stimulus, cheering on to more strenuous effort. The second kind, provided it be specific enough, points to a possible weak spot which may require strengthening.

So the two letters following, by the same writer in Ohio, are thankfully received. The second is in reply to a note sent from this office, the contents of which may be sufficiently understood from the reply:

EDITOR AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL—

Dear Sir:—In the Journal of Dec. 6, is an article by C. W. Dayton, entitled, "Increase, or Prevention of Increase." When I saw the title it struck me as being to the point for beginners, but after reading it three times I could make nothing out of it. One thing I take your paper for is for what a beginner can learn, but thus far all articles have been only such as experts might comprehend, and solely for their amusement, none of them explaining how they perform the practical parts on which they write.

Take for instance the article on T-tin or T-super. As a fact, I never saw one, nor can I gain any idea what it is like by reading Armstrong's article. I must confess I fail to see how one is to get his dollar's worth out of it if all subjects are handled in like manner. I notice the same fault in all similar publica-

tions to yours. Such being the case, one better invest his dollar in good, reliable textbooks. I may continue to take the Journal, but with little satisfaction. It is my desire to learn, and I am willing to do so from any source. It is my desire to employ the most modern methods in bee-culture, and I am willing to pay my money for benefits. Now, Mr. York, reply to this as you see proper. I shall be glad to hear from you.

Yours truly,

M. F. SOULE.

The second letter received from Mr. Soule is as follows:

EDITOR AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL—

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 13th is duly to hand and noted. In replying I am going to insist that any article published in the Bee Journal should have its respective title, telling what the discussion is about, then beginners could also learn from such debates. Every subscriber has an interest in every subject within the Journal's covers. It will be just for me to admit you can't deal with beginners entirely. It is within my reach to refer you to other articles in the Journal, that are intelligible even to beginners; but the one referred to in my prior letter is but a jumble of words.

Allow me to inform you that I have "Langstroth" revised by Dadant, and "Bees and Honey," by Newman—the last you sent me quite lately. The first I have had over a year, and have used it much. It is not my purpose to be a kicker, nor a know-it-all. On the contrary, I am on the "mourners' bench" seeking light.

I wonder if Dr. Miller would explain the T-tin or T-super, or will I have to write him asking him to do so through the columns of the Bee Journal.

Yours very truly,

M. F. SOULE.

While repeating the desire to profit by reference to faults or fallings, it is only fair to the many who have helped by their contributions to make the American Bee Journal what it is, to take exception to the sweeping statement that "thus far all articles have been only such as experts might comprehend, and solely for their amusement." For a refutation of the first part, one need go no further than the second letter, in which is said: "It is within my reach to refer you to other articles that are intelligible even to beginners." As to the second charge, it may be that occasionally an article is written chiefly to exploit the writer, but unless it is believed that it contains matter of value to at least part of the readers of this periodical, the editorial prerogative is exercised, and the article is not published. There is a lot of the milk of human kindness in mankind in general, and

## American Bee Journal

bee-keepers have their full share of it; so when any one of them learns something that has been of value to him, immediately there arises in his mind the desire to share that knowledge with others.

Even supposing that most of the matter contained in these columns were of such nature as to be of interest only to those who have graduated from the ranks of beginners, would there be anything unjust in that? A little thought will suggest that beginners form only a small part of the clientele of any well-conducted bee-paper. The most part of bee-keepers who subscribe continue to be subscribers when they are no longer beginners, making the beginners always greatly in the minority. With this in view, perhaps our correspondent will admit not only that we "can't deal with beginners entirely," but that the larger body of advanced bee-keepers should be kept distinctly in view. Fortunately, things that are new to experienced bee-keepers are not always, perhaps not often, difficult of understanding for beginners.

The hint, however, should not be lost, and it will be well for all who write for bee-papers to keep in mind that if they write so clearly as to be understood by beginners, the extra clearness is not likely to be unwelcome to the more advanced.

It were "a consummation devoutly to be wished" that the title of every article should tell what the discussion is about, and no little effort is made to that end when the making of the title is left to the editor, as it generally is. That the effort is not entirely in vain is the opinion of at least one of the older readers, who lately wrote, "You have undoubted genius for getting up the right kind of headings." That "beginners could also learn" from articles with right headings is certainly true, but that their learning would depend to any great extent upon the headings, does not appear so very clear. Yet effort shall not cease to make headings in the future better than in the past, and any suggestions as to just how they can be improved will be thankfully received.

Whatever the lack as to information fitting each subscriber, there always remains the Question-Box open to him. Any question not already satisfactorily answered in the bee-books is ever welcomed. What more could be asked? The implied question of our correspondent as to whether Dr. Miller will answer a question that he has not been asked, nearly answers itself. In his department he is not writing essays, nor delivering lectures, but answering questions. How can he answer a question until it is asked? And would it not be a little hard on him besides furnishing answers to be obliged to guess at the questions as well?

It is our sincere desire that the American Bee Journal shall as nearly as possible meet the needs of our correspondent, and if he has not done so in the past, while thanking him for his interest in its columns, we earnestly advise him to make a full trial of the Question-Box; and if the information desired is not given in clear manner, he is at liberty to ask questions until he does get what he wants; always provided that the question be not of such character that Dr. Miller will be obliged to answer, "I don't know."

### Reading Now for Next Season

The long winter evenings are here again. What a grand time it is to read the bee-papers, and get ready to introduce improved methods in the conduct of the apiary next season.

There are perhaps many copies of the bee-papers that failed to receive more than hurried glances during the busy season last year. Why not get them together and go over them carefully now? Some bee-keepers think it doesn't pay to take a bee-paper. Of course it doesn't if it is not read thoroughly.

It is true that with many bee-keepers 1906 was the poorest honey season in many years. But it will not do to become discouraged. The good seasons will come again in the future just as they have in the past. The thing to do is to be ready in every way possible to take the fullest advantage of the big honey-flows when they come.

Competition in every line is too strenuous these days to win much success unless one

avails himself of all the possible short cuts in labor and management. And these are learned through reading what and how others are doing. Life is all too short to go by ox-team, or even horse and wagon to-day. We can not use the methods of our grandfathers if we would hope to get ahead these pushing, electric days in which we are living. We must not only read about the ways in which others have succeeded, but each must be quick to adopt, and also adapt, methods and plans in his own apiary that promise results.

Of course, all will want to do some experimenting, but there is no need of wasting time in going over things that others have proven to be failures, reports of which can be learned by reading the bee-papers and bee-books.

It may look as if we were saying all this in order to sell you something. It is not exactly that, but we want all our subscribers to get the most out of their bee-literature, which is really valuable if only rightly used.



**R. L. Taylor**, of Lapeer, Mich., has been re-elected chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Bee-Keepers' Association for 1907.

**A Cradle Song** has been received from Hon. Eugene Secor, of Forest City, Iowa, who wrote the beautiful words, and Robt. Chapman the music. It is a solo, and a very pretty one, suitable for either soprano or alto voice.

**Mr. M. M. Baldrige**, of St. Charles, Ill., one of the oldest bee-keepers in the United States, called on us recently. He is perhaps the best informed as regards the history of American bee-keeping of any bee-keeper living to-day. He knew those personally who helped at the beginning of things apicultural in this country.

**Connecticut Bee-Keepers** will introduce a Foul Brood Bill into the State Legislature before Feb. 1, 1907. J. Arthur Smith, Drawer 1325, Hartford, Conn., Secretary of the Connecticut Bee-Keepers' Association, would be pleased to receive names of bee-keepers throughout the State—not only readers of the bee-papers, but others as well. It will require the united efforts of the bee-keepers to secure the proposed law, which is needed to check and stamp out the disease of foul brood.

"**Canadian Beedom**" and **J. L. Byer** have formed a combination, as will be seen by referring to page 32. He takes the place recently vacated by Morley Pettit. Mr. Byer

is one of the leading honey-producers and apicultural writers beyond our northern border. He is a specialist bee-keeper—depends entirely upon honey-production for a living for himself and family. And he doesn't believe in "race suicide" either, for, by referring to the first page it will be seen he has almost a Rooseveltian family.

We believe Mr. Byer will prove a worthy successor to Mr. Pettit, as the conductor of "Canadian Beedom." We bespeak for him at least a cordial reception, and also a warm place at the thousands of cozy firesides where the American Bee Journal will introduce him this week.

**The Kretschmer Mfg. Co.**, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, has sent us one of the most unique calendars we have ever received. The flower-covered back-ground or card has fastened to it a half-section of a skep made out of tissue paper in partial imitation of honey-comb. Above the hive is a movable cover which can be raised and lowered, and on it is printed the business card of the firm sending it out. The whole is arranged to stand erect on shelf or table, and is a very attractive novelty.

"**Langstroth on the Honey-Bee**"—the well-known bee-book revised by the Dadants—has just passed into another edition. There have been some 75 pages added to it, and the whole work brought down to date in every respect. It is certainly a fine book, and should be read by every bee-keeper. It is really a classic. To become acquainted with the great Langstroth through the reading of his book is no small thing. Other bee-



books are good, but there is only one "Langstroth on the Honey-Bee." The latest revised edition will be sold at the same price as the one preceding, which is \$1.20, postpaid. We still have a few copies of the old edition on hand, which we will mail at 90 cents each, if preferred, so long as they last. We club the new edition of this book with the American Bee Journal for one year—both for \$2.00. So long as we have any copies left of the old edition, we will send it with the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$1.80.

Mr. C. P. Dadant, who alone has revised the new edition, is now starting on the revision of the French edition. We believe this book has been published in the Russian language, also, and perhaps in several others that we do not now recall.

Mr. Frank Benton, Apicultural Investigator for the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., made us a very pleasant call last week, when on his way back from a year-and-a-half trip through Europe and Asia in search of new honey-plants and improved races of bees. When Mr. Benton arrived again in Washington he had made a complete circle of the globe, making it the most extended tour of investigation in the interest of bee-keeping ever undertaken and carried to completion. Mr. Benton was looking and feeling well after his long journey. Doubtless the Department of Agriculture will publish the results of his trip in bulletin or other form, so that they may be of service to beekeepers.

The San Antonio Convention Picture is a good one. It shows over 100 of those in attendance. We are mailing them, unmounted, for only 60 cents. They can be mounted by a local photographer for only 10 or 15 cents more. We will mail one of these pictures with the American Bee Journal one year—both for only \$1.40. Send all orders to the Bee Journal office.

Archie Newman, of St. Johns, Mich., sends us the following poem:

#### GATHERING ONLY THE SWEET.

Wandering one day in the clover,  
With eyes downcast to the ground,  
Under a large head o'er hanging,  
A little dead bee I found.

Long had she worked in the clover,  
Busily all the long day;  
On her return in the evening  
Death she had met in the way.

Dusted was she with the pollen,  
Full were her bags with the gold;  
But she now lay under the clover  
Stiffened with death and with cold.

Little Bee, thou hast done bravely,  
Altho' death on the way thou did'st meet;  
Yet all the day thou'st been busy  
And gathered only the sweet.

May we every day act as wisely,  
And every day duty so greet,  
That should death before night overtake us,  
We be gathering only the sweet.  
MCDONALD H. BROWN.

I don't see how any one who keeps bees can get along without the American Bee Journal. It is so instructive. I have had many pleasant hours reading it.—MRS. KATE S. DEAN, of Wisconsin.



## Contributed Articles

### Death of Dzierzon—Other Subjects

BY PROF. A. J. COOK.

Few men of this past generation, or any other, have done for bee-keeping what this great man, who has gone to his last resting-place, has done for us. It has been said that von Siebold, and Leuckart, did more than Dzierzon in establishing the doctrine of parthenogenesis. I do not think that this is true. It is easy for the microscopist to turn his instrument at any point to confirm or refute any theory, like this. It requires a master mind to discover the principle, or fact, as Dzierzon was the first to do. I regard this as the most—or one of the most—wonderful discoveries in biology. It cut across all experience and observation as to the origin of the individual in reproduction. Dzierzon was a very close and accurate observer, or he would never have made the discoveries that led to the generalization. After the observations, it was no mean accomplishment to formulate the theory. After the theory was announced, it was no great feat to look at the eggs and see if actual observation sustained the truth as stated in the theory.

#### PARTHENOGENESIS.

What is this doctrine, that is so exceptional, that the great man discovered? Usually an egg will not develop until a sperm or male cell enters it and becomes incorporated with it. In case of bees, as Dzierzon discovered, the egg, if it is to develop into a drone or male bee, never receives a sperm cell; that is, it develops without fecundation. There are three cases in which such development will always occur. In case eggs are laid by a virgin, either queen or worker, they will develop, but only males will result. In case a queen becomes old, and all the sperm cells are used up, then she becomes a drone-layer, as no eggs after that will, or can, be fecundated, and yet they develop. Any queen, as she lays the eggs, may withhold the sperm, at will, and so only drone-eggs will be laid.

This, we see, is not only one of the most wonderful discoveries, but we see it has a very important bearing on the work and practice of bee-culture. No bee-keeper can claim to be abreast of the times, who does not understand this law of development among bees, and does not act upon it. This law is also called "Agamic Reproduction." It is not peculiar to bees, as wasps and ants follow the same law. With these, as

with bees, the males are the result of Agamic Reproduction. In a small water animal—the Rotifer—there are two kinds of eggs laid by the females, one of which is not impregnated, and those develop, and so here we have parthenogenesis. We also know that Aphids reproduce all summer long with no males at all, and so they also reproduce by Agamic Reproduction, or without males.

#### PASTOR SCHONFELD.

Silesia, Germany, has also given the world another great bee-keeper, who has enriched our knowledge in this realm, as few others have. His work was principally confined to food and digestion, and here he did royal service. The function and anatomy of the chyle stomach was explained by him, and his views have been found to bear the test of fullest examination. We now know that the glands of the head furnish a ferment that digests the food-proteid food, and not the larval pabulum. This great man died at the ripe age of 85, while Dzierzon had reached the age of 95. I think both worked well towards the last. This is as we would have it.

#### DIGESTION IN BEES.

We now know that bees secrete the ferment that acts on the nectar in the honey-stomach, from large head-glands, upper head-glands, and the still larger thoracic glands. The pollen is mostly proteid food, and is digested in the true stomach. The ferment that does this comes from the lower head-glands. Thus the food that is fed to the larvæ is digested in the true or chyle stomach. I do not think that any scientist has done more, if as much, to enlighten us on the matter of digestion in bees, as this great man who has just gone to his long home.

#### RAINS IN CALIFORNIA.

As is well known, two things are requisite to secure a full honey crop in California. We must have enough rain, and we must have warm, genial weather. One year ago, we had ample rains, so that the fruit crop was fine, but the spring was very cold and damp, so that the honey crop was very meager indeed. This winter the rains are fine, coming in good abundance, and in fashion so that all is retained in the soil, and almost none runs off. We have now had nearly 3 inches. It looks now as if we shall have a good winter. We almost never have winds or cold in the spring so as to preclude honey-gathering, and we hope for a good season this year.

#### THE TREE PROBLEM.

It is an interesting fact, that the

## American Bee Journal

earth's surface is nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  water. I think 70 per cent of the surface is ocean. We see that to secure abundant moisture, to give us the "early and the latter rain," the seas must largely exceed the land. Nature was equally provident in her supply of forest growth. I do not know what proportion of the land was originally forest, but I think more even than  $\frac{3}{4}$ . We all know how valuable the forests are in our economy. What a wealth of lumber has come from our grand woodlands. We have felled them at an alarming rate, that we might turn them into gold. Many of the very rich men of our country, and of the world, have secured their riches from the forests, but only in their destruction. Do we appreciate the value of the forests as we should, in their better use of retaining the water as it comes in the rain? With the forests, the rain is largely retained and passes into the ground to keep it moist for plant-growth. When we cut them we destroy this agency for conserving the moisture, and make it certain that much more of the rain will run off, and so do no good, and often do great harm. There is no doubt that many lands have been converted into desert wastes by this ruthless destruction of the forests. Europe, wiser than we, has commenced tree-planting on a gigantic scale. She, also, by law prevents cutting of more of her forests. We must do the same, and must commence to replant, the sooner the better.

### A CHANCE FOR BEE-KEEPERS.

We, as bee-keepers, should see to it that this work of tree-planting is carried on at once. We should see to it also that honey-trees are kept to the front. In Germany, the linden is one of the trees most planted. Let us work to have the basswood set out here in generous measure, in the East, and the honey and other locusts where they will grow and do well. The Tulip and Eucalyptus are well worth consideration.

Claremont, Calif.

### Home Hive-Making and at Factories

BY DR. G. BOHRER.

On pages 1015 and 1016 (1906) Mr. Latham calls attention to the length, width, depth, and space around the frames of hives; that it should be made very precise, as to uniformity—to all of which I fully agree. He also calls attention to the cover, I think, which (I will say with him), should be made as good as it is possible to make it.

But one other matter which I find quite important is the bottom-board, which should never be less than  $\frac{7}{8}$  of an inch thick, and should be well cleated at each end to prevent warping. I have some hives, made by a bee-supply factory, that have bottom-boards but little over  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch thick. They have 2 joints running crosswise. The result is that they shrink and let the bees pass out and in through these joints at will. Many hives with this kind of a bottom-board have been sold to bee-keepers,

and are but little better than no bottom-board at all. It is not at all safe either to move them from one apiary to another, a short distance, or to ship as freight or express by railroad, with such flimsy and almost worthless bottom-boards.

The object sought in making hives at home, and out of lumber selected from boxes, is, of course, to get them as cheap as possible. And though once in a great while a hive may be, and no doubt is, fairly well made, as to dimensions, workmanship, and material, the rule is, according to such observations as I have been able to make, that the home-made hives are poorly made, in workmanship, exactness in dimensions, and in fitting qualities of the comb-frames.

Forty years ago I made quite a number of my own hives, and while I succeeded quite well I could seldom hire a carpenter who would make them exact, except I was present to direct in detail just how each part was to be made. And while our factories, as a rule, make hives sufficiently uniform in each particular factory, the different factories make their hives too different. It is desirable, as a rule, to buy hives from but one factory to be used in the same apiary. Supers of different depths are made. Shallow frames also differ very much as to depth. All these differences should be done away with, as they cause more or less trouble where hives made in different factories are used in the same apiary.

In short, let our factories give us hives made of good, substantial material in every part of the hive, and cease trying to make something out of next to nothing; for, a thin and so, worthless bottom-board, a division-board of the same kind, and a leaking cover, are abominations that bee-keepers can not condemn in terms too pronounced.

Lyons, Kan.

### Experience with Bee-Sting Poison

BY WM. W. GREEN.

Having seen occasional references in the bee-papers to severe cases of poisoning from bee-stings, I thought perhaps my experience might be interesting. During the past 2 years I have received many stings that produced only the usual local swelling, but 4 times I have been affected very seriously. The last time I closed the hive at once, went into the house, got out my watch and clinical thermometer, and proceeded to take notes. Perhaps they will be of interest to some medical readers:

June 17, 1906, at 3:30 p. m., stung on neck near larynx by honey-bee. Received full charge.

One minute later, tingling of tongue, mouth, and throat.

Five minutes, tingling and burning of all mucous surfaces with swelling.

Ten minutes, face badly swollen, scalp tingling and hair erecting; eyes "full of sand" and almost closed; tears flowing freely; mouth, nose, and throat swollen internally, with choking sensation; face very red; temperature normal (98.6 degrees); pulse 96, and small.

Fifteen minutes, body very red all over, papillae erected (goose-flesh) all over.

Twenty minutes, face swollen to bursting; applied cold wet cloths to face and lips; nasal passages closed; hands swollen, with intense itching; pulse 96, full and strong.

Thirty-five minutes, great pressure in head, throbbing of carotids and in ears; sensation of chilliness, but surface congestion not subsiding; temperature 97.7 degrees; pulse 80, small.

Forty minutes, swelling and redness of face beginning to subside, burning and itching of scalp very marked; headache; pulse 78; medium temperature, 97.8 degrees; drank a glass of water.

One hour, swelling of face and surface congestion subsiding; some chilliness; temperature 97.3 degrees; pulse 60, medium.

One and one-half hours, face still somewhat swollen, but surface congestion mostly subsided; tired, depressed feeling; temperature 98.0 degrees; pulse 62; drank a glass of water.

Two and a half hours, swelling of face almost gone, swelling of hands all gone, and hands cold; sensation of coldness predominant; temperature 98.0 degrees; pulse 62; took dose of whisky.

Four hours, ate small meal, the first since 9 a. m.; slight nausea afterwards.

Six hours, bad headache; face slightly flushed and swollen; slight eruption or rash on chest; *bee-odor* on skin very distinct. This was proved by three persons besides myself. Reminded some of us of formalin.

There was not much local swelling caused by the sting at any time, but the place was sore to the touch. My idea is that the whole charge was injected into a large blood-vessel, and carried all through the body at once.

On former occasions nausea was a more pronounced symptom, all the other symptoms subsiding for a time after vomiting, but returning again. The rash was also more marked.

Not being a "medico" I may have missed some points, but I at least did not complicate the symptoms by taking medicines, for my treatment is given in full above.

My apiary is not so large as it was once, as my experience is making me a little shy of the sharp-pointed bees. Chicago, Ill., Aug. 19.

### Production of Honey on a Large Scale

BY G. W. MCGUIRE.

To make any calling in life a success requires both a theoretical and practical knowledge of the principles of the pursuit. And right here let's add one more word—SYSTEM. Every great movement of nature is conducted by a strict, divine system, which never errs. But in the frail systems of men we must keep culling out and adding new leaves to the adopted system of our pursuit, ever keeping an eye to the profit side, and everything to which there is no profit attached should be discarded. So in conducting a large business everything should be uniform and simple.



# American Bee Journal

I believe it was M. A. Kelley who says in *Bee-Keepers' Review*, "Bee-keepers burdened with a world of fixtures, long for the simplicity of other days." But it is debated as to whether it even pays to paint hives or not. Yes, or even dress the lumber. I have some hives in my apiary in North Carolina that have been in service 20 years without paint, and I expect to use them many years yet. And tin rabbits—yes, we will cut this off our bill, and use the plain wood-bearing for frames; and the swarm-catchers and self-spaced frames we don't want. Paul says, "Let us lay aside every weight and the sin that doth so easily beset us, and run the race with patience."

So we will suppose you have cast aside these useless fixtures that must go to the rear with the honey specialist. And we will just step across the winter into the lovely spring, after the warm sun has caressed each bud and bloom, and the bees have awakened from their long repose.

Now we will go along in front of the rows of hives—how nice the bees fly. See this colony lugging in the big loads of pollen. We will not open the hive as that would do more damage than good, just now. See that colony! How scant their pollen-loads! It is short of stores. We give it enough reserve honey to last till fruit-bloom.

See that colony. How the bees run around the entrance, fly off a little and back! Let's look. Oh, plenty of stores, but queenless. We verily let this alone, as it never pays to fool with queenless bees at this season. We will hive our first swarm here.

So our first inventory is made largely by externals.

April passes by. May comes in with her gentle showers. We now can make a thorough examination of the bees as the fruit-trees are in full bloom. On all strong colonies we put an extracting story, as this advanced room tends to allay swarming. And now every week we make a brief examination, keeping advance room on all colonies. When a swarm issues, we hive it on the old stand, placing the parent colony in a new place to build up for the fall flow.

So time goes by; the harvest is past, and the summer is o'er. We rig up for extracting the summer crop. 'Tis quite a job from 425 colonies—our present number. We run a 4-frame Cowan reversible extractor, and a cart holding about 30 combs is used to bring in the honey. I don't see how Alexander ever "gets there" with his little, frail 9-frame carrier.

We want a common cotton-tulle veil, Cogshall brush, and heavy butcher knife to pry loose the frames; also a Bingham uncapping-knife. The honey, as it leaves the extractor, runs down to the cellar into a large tank holding over a ton. From this it is drawn off into cans, barrels, etc. The combs are again returned to the bees, and about October we do our fall extracting.

Now we take an inventory of each brood-nest, noting the amount of stores, and this number is marked on the cover. We estimate 28 pounds sufficient to carry each colony till spring.

Every colony that is short is fed till it has this amount. We feed in a 10-pound pail inverted over a pan, and set in an upper story upon the frames. We can feed 600 pounds of syrup in 30 minutes.

This is a glimpse of things in the

apiaries of Jas. McNeill, where I have been assisting.

The autumn winds carry a chill, and the leaves are taking on their rosy hues. Soon I return to the South to look after my interests there.

Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1906.



Conducted by LOUIS H. SCHOLL, New Braunfels, Tex.

## Feeding Bees in Winter

Bees generally are apt to be in poor condition on account of the poor season the past year, hence it will pay every bee-keeper to look well ahead and feed if necessary. During a poor season much of the enthusiasm of the bee-keeper is lost, and his little workers suffer more or less neglect than when a paying crop is made. When the bees have gone through a poor season, they need close attention, and this given in time may mean money in the owner's pocket the following season, which may be a good one, while otherwise his bees may all have starved.

The wintering problem with us is mostly a question of stores, and if the colonies are found short of natural stores at this time, candy feeding should be resorted to at once. This is the safest thing to do, and the candy is easily prepared by liquefying granulated sugar with water and boiling it until it will harden if a little be dropped in cold water. This is then poured into large shallow pans and broken into pieces of suitable size, or into forms already the right size desired.

The cakes are laid over the brood-frames, directly over the cluster, 2 small sticks being placed under the cake to allow a passageway for the bees. An empty super can then be placed on and some covering material—a mat or old sacking—to retain the heat of the colony.

Full combs of honey from other or "rich" colonies are good, but I do not advise this to any great extent, on account of the many dangers of spreading diseases, especially if honey is obtained from some unknown source.

## Corn-Tassel Honey Again

EDITOR SCHOLL:—I have just received the *American Bee Journal* for Dec. 6, and note what you and others have to say about corn-tassels yielding honey. I also note the extract you make from an article written by me for the *Dallas News*, and can not resist the temptation to write further on the subject—not that I have had cause to change my

mind in regard to the various plants mentioned in the extract you made from the *News*, but you know it is said, "Smart men seldom change their minds, and a fool never." (I've not changed).

I am sure, yes, *very sure*, that bees get no honey from the corn-tassel blooms. Now note that I say from the tassel bloom, for it is a fact that in some of our very dry years that our corn, cane, etc., become infested with "plant-lice," which cause the corn to become covered with the so-called "honey-dew," and I have had bees store considerable honey from this source at various times in the past; but the tassel of the corn had nothing to do with the secretion of this so-called "honey-dew," for it was caused by the "plant-lice." And it would be an easy matter for any one to conclude at such times that bees were gathering honey fast from the corn-tassel blooms.

In the spring of 1886 (1886 and 1887 were the two extremely dry years in Texas) it was very dry, so much so that I was sure, after fruit-bloom, I would be compelled to feed my bees to prevent starvation. At the close of fruit-bloom the various oaks were in bloom, which the bees worked on vigorously for about 10 days, filling the hives almost full of pollen, but no honey, and the bees were almost at the point of starvation. In a few days, however, a change came. The bees were dropping at the entrances of their hives and roaring at night, that clearly showed a honey-flow season. I was puzzled at first to know what this flow was from, but a little investigation showed that a small green worm was gnawing and puncturing the small, tender leaves of the oaks, from which a sweet substance was oozing that the bees were eagerly lapping up and carrying to their hives; and this was as near a real honey-dew as I have ever seen. Strong colonies stored from 25 to 30 pounds of this dark honey, that had both the taste and smell of oak leaves.

Don't you see how easy it would have been for me, or any one that was not a close observer, to have thought this honey was gathered from the oak blooms?

It is easy to determine when bees are getting honey from any plant, by

## American Bee Journal

doing as directed in the clipping from the Dallas News by me. See page 1003 (1906).

Rescue, Texas.

L. B. SMITH.

Your explanation is good. The same has happened to me, and one season bees were getting much honey (?) from blooming sorghum, but observation showed that the bees were not only working on the bloom, but at the base of the leaves and the upper part of the stem, as well. The cane-stalks were covered with lice, and the bees took home the honey dew.

At another time the bees were gath-

ering honey from the oaks, but an investigation showed that the real source was the "live-oak balls"—formed on the trees and caused by a gall insect—from which the "honey" was oozing in large quantities, and eagerly sought by the bees. The honey was dark brown and strong-flavored, unfit for human food, but came just at a time to be of much value in stimulating brood-rearing.

I have never thought the bees got honey, to any amount at least, from the tassels of the corn-plant, but I have gotten considerable corn-honey from the stalks after they had been cut off.

in May, 1901. When they swarmed I divided the bees and brood in the old brood-chamber, putting half into a new hive, and alternating each with frames of foundation. From the swarm I received 30 pounds of surplus honey.

In the spring of 1902 I had 3 colonies, which had given me so little trouble that I thought I could manage a couple more, so I purchased 2 strong colonies for \$15.00. When they started to cast out first, second, third and fourth swarms, I began to have some idea of what bee-keeping meant. Having double brood-chamber, 8-frame Langstroth hives, the swarms were large, and when 2 swarms issued at the same time I had enough to do to lift the double hives away and replace with new ones before the bees began to return, the queen being clipped. I had heard of 20 swarms issuing at the same time in large yards, but 2 at a time were enough for me just then. Those five colonies gave me 928 pounds of extracted honey, and increased to 16. At the end of the next season I had 35 colonies and 1400 pounds of honey from them. I had 30 colonies in the spring of 1904—5 having died in the cellar; they yielded about 2600 pounds.

In the spring of 1905 I had 33 colonies, when the weak ones were united with the strong ones; they stored 4700 pounds of honey and increased to 49 colonies. Last spring (1906), the number decreased to 40, 5 being queenless and 4 too weak to go alone. They yielded 1600 pounds of honey, and I have 39 colonies this fall.

As to stings, my first serious experience with stings nearly put me out of the business. It was when I had only 5 colonies. They seemed to be trying to make a record of 200 pounds per colony for that season, and when I attempted to take the honey off they resented my interference with their plans with such vigor that I left the hive open and ran to the house, saying to the folks when I got there, "There is no use talking about getting used to stings, I will never be able to stand such punishment as this. It is too much for me."

But I did not like to be beaten by the little bee so I fortified myself against another attack by covering my hands and wrists with long, heavy gloves, and succeeded in taking the honey off. Ever since that time I have worn gloves in handling my bees; even when clipping queens I used gloves with the fingertips cut off. I know that wearing gloves is not looked upon with favor by the professional bee-keepers, but when it comes to the question of gloves or defeat, wear gloves.

There are other things connected with the occupation that are not very agreeable—the stickiness of the honey in uncapping; extracting, weighing and pouring into cans, which has won for the male bee-keeper the title of "Lick Thumbs." This is one of the mildest miseries, so easily reduced to insignificance by the use of water as to be scarcely worth mentioning, only we are treating of bee-keeping as an occupation for women, and she who takes it up is sure to find that this feature certainly belongs to it.

She may expect, too, considerable



### Report of the Ontario, Canada, Convention

REPORTED BY MORLEY PETTIT.

(Continued from page 14)

#### SMOKERS.

Mr. Miller never was accustomed to have any one use his smoker for him, so he makes a large smoker, the bellows 10½ inches long, with the barrel proportionately large. This is so he could use a large piece of wood, and so the use of the bellows would not make a flame. He holds the smoker between his knees when not in use, to avoid stooping to the ground.

Mr. McEvoy does not wear a veil, but smokes the bees so they won't sting.

Mr. Holtermann knows there is an art in smoking bees, yet it is wiser to wear a veil, and not smoke them so heavily.

Mr. Byer—It is better to smoke just enough, and not too much. The nozzle should be hinged on so it can not drop off.

Mr. Newton can easily tell by the sound of bees when and how much to smoke. As to a veil, he finds he can do more work in the same time by its use. He does not call for a large smoker, and likes the slip-over cover, not hinged.

Mr. Hershisier does not believe in being foolhardy about going without a veil, yet does not use it very much. He believes in using one when it is necessary, and not use too much smoke, because it will injure the flavor of the honey. He uses a large smoker because it does not need to be filled so often. He believes the latest Bingham smoker a good one, but has a weak point. It is not strongly enough connected with the bellows. Otherwise it is a good one.

Mr. Miller has a piece of light chain attached to the cover, and a hook on the barrel to fasten the nozzle on. To

keep the fire from falling out there is a narrow rim in the nozzle, and then wads the grass in behind this rim so it does not fall out.

R. Lowey does not like the hood that turns the smoke to one side. He likes a straight nozzle. He does not smoke bees much, and uses pine bark, second-growth.

Mr. Holtermann likes a narrow and longer barrel.

Mr. Bailey has an arrangement on the barrel of his smoker to hang it on the side of the hive. He uses green grass to keep the smoker cool.

Mr. Bruune has 110 hives and does not use a smoker at all during the honey-flow. He wears a veil and carefully handles the bees so as not to irritate them.

#### BEE-KEEPING AS AN OCCUPATION FOR WOMEN

As a rule, to the woman who has had no practical experience with bees, if she thinks of the subject at all, bee-keeping stands for honey, large profits, studies in natural history, and stings, the latter probably being considered the surest and most objectionable adjunct of the business. But a few years' acquaintance with the bee-keepers' pets will teach her that stings are but insignificant incidents in the bee-keeper's life, that honey is not always sure, nor profits always large, but the study of the nature and habits of the bee can be depended upon at all seasons of the year to yield a fund of interest to any woman who engages in this occupation.

The story of my experience with bees is probably my best means of showing what bee-keeping may be as an occupation for women.

I started bee-keeping in 1900 with one colony, for which I had paid \$5.00. They did not swarm nor give any surplus honey during the summer, were weak the following spring, and gradually dwindled away till the hive was empty. I purchased another colony for \$6.00,



## American Bee Journal

hard work and heavy lifting, for in handling the 8-frame Langstroth—one of the smallest hives—there are many 60-pound lifts, and if she be incapable of lifting that amount, a woman is likely to be handicapped by her inability to move or carry a full hive or super, or 60-pound can of honey. It is well enough to depend upon outside help for big days, when carrying in supers of honey for extracting, or in weighing it and crating it for shipment, or conveying the bees to their winter quarters; but for the common, every-day work of the apiary, which requires much muscular exertion, the woman who aims to become an efficient bee-keeper can not afford to depend too much upon outside help.

Bee-keeping may be looked upon as a healthy occupation for women in comparison with many of the avocations to which she is called, wherein exercise, fresh air and sunshine are denied her. It is true, there will be times when the humidity of the air and the intense heat of the sun, aggravated by the exercise she is forced to take, through the excessive activity of the bees consequent upon the weather conditions, may lead her to exclaim, "Why was I ever born to be melted like this?" but these conditions usually last for only a few hours in a day, and not very frequently through the season, and there are so many rare, beautiful days to enjoy, during the honey harvest, that one forgets the discomforts of a few hot, damp, wilty hours, in the pleasure of those when air, and sun, and bees, combine to make the bee-keeper's life worth living.

One very important part of the business is the melting of old combs. It is hard, sticky work to cut wired combs out of the frames and put them into the extractor. It is difficult for a woman to lift the lid, handle, screw and press off the extractor, without getting up on a chair, even though she be strong and tall; and this has to be done every time the extractor is filled with combs. The heat, steam and odor of hot wax, pollen, etc., make this one of the most objectionable features of bee-keeping; but as house-cleaning, with its dust, disorder, and discomfort, while in progress, proves such a delight to the house-keeper in its results, so comb-melting amply repays the bee-keeper by the improved sanitary condition of the hives; and from what we learn from conversations with experienced bee-keepers, items in the bee-papers, and deductions from papers read at conventions on the subject of healthy, disease-proof colonies, the renewal of clean, new foundation in the hive forms a very important factor in insuring healthy conditions in the apiary. And the possibility is that if woman, with her natural house-cleaning proclivities, should invade the realm of bee-keeping, this branch of business would be well attended to, and the problem of foul brood solved without any other formula.

There are many things in connection with bee-keeping that a woman can work at with great pleasure. Take that of opening up a few crates of bee-supplies and transforming the neatly-made and

precisely-fitted pieces into hive-bodies, bottom-boards and covers, frames with top, bottom and sides of white, clean wood that fit each other like a charm, and fit the hives just as perfectly. Then there are the folding of sections, the wiring of frames and imbedding wire in foundation, etc., all neat, clean, fascinating features of the business.

My advice to the woman who wishes to take up this work would be to spend a season with an experienced bee-keeper, if she has an opportunity, paying strict attention to every detail of the work. She would gain thereby much knowledge that if won by her own experience would cost her dearly. An instance in point of this:

I had been told to put an empty super under a large swarm, to give them room to cluster and prevent them from swarming out again. I only grasped the one idea—put the super under—and did not note that it should be taken away at a given time; the consequence was that that colony did not store as much honey in the supers; and in the fall, when I strove to take out what I supposed was an empty hive-body, I found a peck or perhaps a half-bushel of trouble accumulated there, in the shape of combs built toward all the points of the compass, young brood in all stages, hundreds of bees crushed between combs that had fallen when the hive was lifted off, and a possibility that the queen was killed in the general mix-up. To have seen this done promptly would have saved me time, trouble and expense.

In conclusion, this record shows that a woman may expect the little busy bee to gather honey for her at an average yearly rate of 81 pounds to the colony; that stings may be subject to her, with stickiness also; that hard work, heavy lifting, perspiration, and disagreeable odors must be borne with fortitude; that careful attention to detail is imperative; and that there are many things in bee-keeping that are calculated to make it an attractive and enjoyable, occupation for women. Miss TREVARROW.

Meadowville, Ont.

Mrs. Scott, daughter of Samuel Wood, one of the oldest members, thought that Miss Trevarrow's experience was very encouraging to women bee-keepers.

Mr. Hershiser—This paper shows what women can do in this line. They should be able to hire inexperienced help to do the heavy work.

Mr. Deadman—The lifting may be avoided by using Heddon hives, and a wagon to draw supers to the extracting room, and many other labor-saving devices.

Mr. Craig has visited Miss Trevarrow's apiary and found everything neat and in order.

Mr. Hershiser likes to have the heavy lifting.

R. W. Roach—Women will notice things going wrong in the yard before a man would do so.

### SUGAR BARRELS FOR HONEY.

"How would sugar barrels do for candied buckwheat honey?"

Mr. Timbers—If they would hold the honey till it is candied, they would be all right.

"How can we get 10 cents per pound for extracted honey?"

Always put out a good article.

Never offer buckwheat honey to a customer until he asks for it.

Mr. Hershiser—Well-ripened buckwheat honey is just as good as clover. The difference is a matter of taste.

Mr. Roach has learned to like buckwheat honey, and finds customers learn this, too.

Mr. Holtermann—It is important that buckwheat honey be well-ripened, and then people who are accustomed to it often prefer it to clover; and the more it is used the more they seem to like it.

Morley Pettit—When buckwheat honey is well granulated, it is more palatable than liquid.

Mr. Timbers—Next spring make the buckwheat honey all into bees, so it does not get mixed in with the white clover. Pure buckwheat honey is a better flavor than mixed, and the better flavor is obtained on the lighter soil.

Mr. Craig—Buckwheat is one of the honeys that won't stand re-liquefying. It injures the flavor.

Mr. Hershiser—You must go slow. Take 24 hours to liquefy a 60-pound can. As to value, I have found that buckwheat honey suits purposes of biscuit factories just as well as the white honey.

Mr. Timbers—It is all a question of locality. If we have more honey than we can retail, hold it over till the next year. Retail as much as possible. I retailed, in 1903, 3000 pounds from the house without soliciting a sale, and I live right in the country.

A. Laing condemned retailing at a wholesale price. It is not advisable to sell honey-dew at all for retail trade.

Mr. Holtermann and Secretary Kerby moved that where gross weight is put in a 10-pound and 5-pound pail, the label bear the word "gross weight." Carried.

Mr. Byer and Morley Pettit favored this idea.

Mr. Holtermann is in favor of legislation, but would not urge that.

Mr. Dickinson thought they should be compelled to put in net weight.

Mr. Hershiser puts net weight in 60-pound cans, but gross weight in smaller packages.

Mr. Timbers said we can not compel members to sell net weight when all other goods with which they have to compete are sold gross weight.

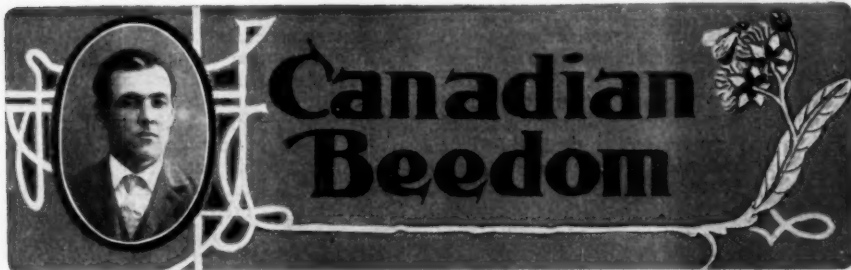
Laing and Byers—It is far easier to sell a package gross weight than to get pay for the package in any other way.

(Continued next week.)

**Honey as a Health-Food.**—This is a 16-page honey-pamphlet intended to help increase the demand for honey. The first part of it contains a short article on "Honey as Food," written by Dr. C. C. Miller. It tells where to keep honey, how to liquefy it, etc. The last part is devoted to "Honey-Cooking Recipes" and "Remedies Using Honey." It should be widely circulated by those selling honey. The more the people are educated on the value and uses of honey, the more honey they will buy.

Prices, prepaid—Sample copy for a 2-cent stamp; 50 copies for 70 cents; 100 for \$1.25; 250 for \$2.25; 500 for \$4.00; or 1000 for \$7.50. Your business card printed free at the bottom of front page on all orders for 100 or more copies. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

# American Bee Journal



Conducted by E. L. BYER, Markham, Ont.

## Introduction and Greeting

In stepping into the breach caused by Mr. Pettit's retirement from "Canadian Beedom," I feel that I am undertaking a somewhat difficult task. Be it remembered, Mr. Pettit is something over 6 feet in height, while "your humble servant" is—well, somewhat shorter, to say the least.

Somehow, I can not help but feel that our abilities and mental capacities are about in the same ratio of comparison as our physical stature. However, being by nature an optimist, I shall not worry over things that I am not responsible for, but shall endeavor to make the best of opportunities, and with this end in view, looking for the hearty co-operation of all, and especially of Canadian readers of the American Bee Journal, I shall try to make this department interesting and instructive.

While, as heretofore, our corner will be called "Canadian Beedom," the writer has intimated to Editor York that the privilege is reserved of "meddling" in "Yankee" affairs if occasion permits. As I purpose to abstain from doing anything of an extraditable nature, I do not anticipate much trouble along this line.

Permit me to wish all the readers of the American Bee Journal a Happy and very prosperous New Year.

Markham, Ont. J. L. BYER.

## Maintaining High Prices of Honey

Is it possible to maintain the present high prices of honey? Probably most readers of the American Bee Journal are aware that on this side of the "line" a very short crop of honey was harvested last season. As a result, prices of honey are unusually high—10 cents a pound wholesale for extracted being the common quotation all fall.

At the annual convention of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, held in Toronto, in November, 1906, President Sibbald, in his address, thought that honey had advanced to where it ought always to stay. In his opinion, honey is a cheap and wholesome food at 12½ to 15 cents per pound, and at those prices it compares most favorably with other foods. The most of us are inclined to agree with Mr. Sibbald, but the question arises, How, in a good year, are we going to maintain present high prices?

In the discussion that followed President Sibbald's address, Mr. Holtermann thought it would be unwise to try to get present prices in years when we had a full crop. While I am, for obvious reasons, inclined to agree with Mr. Holtermann, yet in common with most bee-keepers, I suspect I would be willing to keep up the high prices, if it were possible to do so.

One thing seems certain, and that is, Canadian bee-keepers, for many years to come, should have no reason to sell at the low figures that have prevailed in some years. Our markets, right at our doors, have not been half worked in the past, and I think we would be safe in assuming that at least three times as much honey could be used in our own vicinity, as is the case at present, provided systematic methods were used to bring about this result.

With the tremendous influx of popu-

lation into the Provinces of Manitoba, Sackatchewan and Alberta, and with comparatively little attention being paid to apiculture as yet in these places, there can not help but be a great market there for years to come, for Ontario honey. At present everything is prosperous there, and experience has proven to me that if you send them the right article they do not "kick" about the price.

One great barrier to trade with the West at present, is the high freight-rate, but with two more transcontinental railroads in course of construction, possibly we may hope for some relief in that matter.

In connection with the matter of keeping up prices, the Crop Report Committee, working in conjunction with the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, is doing a grand work. When their report was sent out last September, some bee-keepers who happened to have a fair crop thought the news too good to be true, and I received letters asking questions something like this:

"Is the crop as short as reported by the committee? We came very near selling our crop the other day for 8 cents. Do you think there is a possibility of getting 10 cents, as advised in the committee report?"

As a result, if I am correct, I believe that every one of these enquirers received in the neighborhood of 10 cents, f.o.b., for their honey. Certainly co-operation paid these bee-keepers this year, and the lesson is not apt to be forgotten another season.



The "Old Reliable" as seen through New and Unreliable Glasses,  
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B. Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

## DRONES FOR SERVICE.

That Irish editor makes me mad. Just as I was pluming myself on being, like Cassandra of old, the solitary prophet and witness to the truth, up he pops to remark that over in Britain my view (that when getting drones for service numbers don't count much) is common enough. So! Wish somebody would take the contract to furnish those common-enough fellows with tongues—tongues with a hung-in-the-middle arrangement. But as that editor is one that Digges in the opposite direction, maybe he thinks that one believer, and he a deaf-mute, would be, for the doctrine in question, common enough. Page 993.

## THE T-SUPER FIGHT.

Dr. Miller and Frank H. Drexel certainly make a good fight for the T-super on pages 995, 996, and 997. Then why don't I adopt it myself? Ah,

that's different! The double-deck section-holder arrangement is the kind for an old played-out like me, who never gets anything done. Also, I feel assured that in changing my system as a whole for the T-super system as a whole, I should greatly increase the number of my unfinished sections, now delightfully small. Also the job of cleaning the bottoms of those sections is going to forever bluff me off. Propolis is bad here, and my lazy sections have a habit of staying where they are put the entire season. You see, my locality is so poor a one that I am seldom driven to take anything off. More prompt taking would make the looks of my honey better, but the real quality not so good, with the quantity usually the same. And my old customers have learned to be satisfied with my honey without requiring it to be ghostly white. Some one has recently written that the double-deck section-holder, as A. I. Root originally in-



# American Bee Journal

vented it, was no longer in use. It will stay in use as long as I keep bees, I reckon—unless I should change my strain of bees. Not every really good strain of bees likes to store honey so far away from the brood-nest when there is only a little coming in, anyway; but mine do it all right.

## WATERING ANIMALS—BEES AND GRAPES.

Prof. Cook may help us in some things besides bees. In watering large animals it is oft quite a job to carry so much. And we may feel that they are drinking more than is good for them, and just making us needless work, and yet we don't think it's nice to deny them what water they want to drink. Let them have more time for the water to pass into their blood and the thirst will not persist until they have swallowed down all their great stomach can hold. Just now I am carrying water to 3 cows daily. They take 9 big buckets. Taking Prof. Cook's hint would be to give each cow one bucket, then do some other chores taking 5 minutes or so, then give each cow one more. Given in that way, perhaps 6 buckets would do better than 9, and be all they would take.

I note with surprise (but not at all with displeasure) that Prof. Cook wishes to avoid saying that bees *can not* puncture grapes; he rather suspects that they could if they got at it right. I believe as respectable a witness as John Pocklington, originator of the Pocklington grape, testified that he saw a bee puncture a grape—not only saw it, but watch in hand he timed it. I forget the time he named. Part of the time another bee was mounted on the shoulders of the first one helping to bear down. Well, what was this bee's method of operation? Suppose you wanted to perforate a base-ball with your thumb-nail. You would press hard and rub back and forth on exactly the same line. With long patience it could be done, I take it. Bees' mandibles are shaped much like thumb-nails. If I got Mr. Pocklington aright, his bee used one mandible and rubbed in just that way. Our safe defense, if we don't want to get cornered, is not that bees are incapable of perforating, but that they almost never learn how. See, I'm not "holding my whist" this time, when I can get behind Prof. Cook, out of sight. Shall I tell about the *other way* bees destroy sound grapes? I think I've seen a little of that—but have never seen the way just mentioned. It's to cluster on the bunch till they cover it all up out of sight—to get themselves into a boiling frame of mind, like they were balling a queen or trying to force a hole into a hive you had just shut them out of when they had been robbing it. I don't know which counts most, the heat they generate, or the joint power with which they pry the berries around; but the joint result is to start the berries from the stems, after which, of course, the rest is easy. Page 998.

I think a good deal of the American Bee Journal. When I sit down to read it I don't know when to stop.—MICHAEL McADAMIS, of Illinois.



Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

## A Sister in Charge in New Zealand

Miss Livesay has been placed in charge of the State Apiary of New Zealand, according to an article in *Gleanings*. She is a lady with English training, and "she hopes to popularize the industry among the farmers' wives and daughters. The supervisor, Mr. C. Sinton Hutchinson, is one of the best scientific bee-keepers in the country. The Langstroth hive is used, as is the case throughout the country, its general adoption being due to the efforts of Mr. Hopkins many years ago. American bee-literature, too, is read far more than English, which, indeed, is but rarely seen.

"The bees at the State Farm are hybrids, and nothing has been done yet to improve the strain; but next season Mr. Hopkins will import some of the best Italian queens. There will also be observatory hives and probably a library."

## Not an Irish Sister—North Pole

The editor of the Irish Bee Journal says:

The American Bee Journal is called in the States the "Old Reliable," and is one of those ever-fresh, ever-welcome publications that no bee-man worth a dollar and a half can afford to do without. Of that attractive Journal, one of the most delightful departments is that of "Our Bee-Keeping Sisters."

Then, after some kind words about the head of this department, he continues:

Well, Miss Emma M. Wilson does us the honor of reading the Irish Bee Journal, and treats us very kindly in her department of the American Bee Journal. Our editorial on "Drivel," page 37, caught her attention, and, as with so many of us, the quotations we made amused her immensely. But how does she begin her article? "Woman's Life, a journal presumably published in Ireland," she says!

There you are again!

We have already so much to answer for in this country, a little more or less makes no difference. The article quoted was so unblushingly ridiculous that it must have emanated from one of the "writers for women's journals" here, and the publication itself must, of course, be Irish! If the sun, moon and stars, including the Milky Way and the Great Bear, were suddenly to drop into New York Harbor, the cry would immediately go up that an Irishman did it. It strikes us that we have here the secret of many national disasters and failures. Take, for example, the various North Pole exploration expeditions, of which America contributes her share, and each of which makes "a record," but with just as little hope of success. Why?

Because some one is constantly shifting the Pole farther north; and the explorers will have to set a dozen policemen on the chest of every Irishman in the Arctic regions before they can "discover the Pole!"

But, as a set off, let us assure Miss Wilson that the publication which has given good, healthy laughter to hundreds of us, has its home in London, where the apicultural knowledge of Europe is concentrated, and is no more Irish than are the Falls of Niagara. This, we feel sure, will be welcome information to the gifted lady who weekly delights us and all other readers of the American Bee Journal.

With this full explanation care will be taken in the future to keep in mind that a Woman's Life is not necessarily an Irish Woman's Life because mentioned in the Irish Bee Journal.

But is there not some mistake on the part of Editor Digges when he speaks of some one shifting the Pole farther north? Does he not know the Pole is lost, and that frantic efforts are being put forth to find it? Now how could any one shift it further north without first finding it? But if it had been found by any of "those Irish" that he speaks about as "always on the borderland of starvation," instead of shifting its place would they not have cut it up for firewood? In which case is it worth all this bother to try to find the stump?

Now, if Editor Digges wants to make sure that the Irish Bee Journal shall not be misquoted, the way is very easy: Just let him stop making its pages so bright that one is constantly tempted to quote from them.

## Yellow Sweet Clover—Are There Several Kinds?

If I were sensitive about being called a "Sweet Clover Crank," I would certainly "let up" on writing about it, for a little while, at least.

I had a letter a short time ago from a valued friend of mine. He is a sweet clover expert, by the way, and few have done more to remove the prejudice against the beautiful "Melilotus alba."

He wanted to ask me about some sweet clover he had been growing. He said he bought 25 pounds of seed from a reliable firm (a bee-supply house), and sowed it on March 31. I will quote from his letter:

"The seed grew well, and on May 8 began to bloom. Soon there was a sea of yellow bloom everywhere that I had scattered the seed. This clover grew about 12 to 14 inches high, but—I never saw a single bee on this mass of sweet clover bloom. The plants of this

## American Bee Journal

clover appear to be dead now. What do you think of this yellow sweet clover? Do you believe it to be the genuine article?"

I wrote my friend that I did not know what he had gotten hold of unless what I have heard called "yellow blossomed alfalfa." "*Melilotus officinalis*" it certainly is not. That is a *biennial*, and does not bloom the same season it is sown. Besides that, it grows much higher than this plant described by my friend.

I spent an hour or two lately in looking up about "yellow sweet clover"—what others have said of it in years gone by. To me it was very interesting reading.

In the first number of the American Bee Journal for 1897, Mrs. Lambrigger, of Knox Co., Nebr., writes of "yellow sweet clover" with great enthusiasm, ranking it *far ahead of the white kind* for bees and for forage.

I got my first seed from Mrs. L. years ago, and I say that she did not overrate the merits of this clover. For myself, the longer I have it the more I appreciate it.

Mrs. L.'s article started M. M. Baldridge—a sweet clover expert in Illinois. He said:

"I don't believe the yellow sweet clover is a better variety than the white, but *there may be more than one kind*. I have seen the yellow growing in this city for years, but never saw many bees on it," etc.

I am really curious to know what Mr. Baldridge thinks of yellow sweet clover now.

John McArthur, of Ontario, another sweet clover expert, was also aroused. He said that in writing of "*Melilotus officinalis*," his experience dated back 17 years. Here is a quotation from his letter:

"I would say, emphatically, that the yellow is not equal to the white in many respects. It blooms at a time when we have an abundance of White Dutch and alsike clovers, and very few bees will then be seen upon it."

The letter is quite a lengthy one, and I don't feel at liberty to quote it all here, but there is something to which I must call attention, because it would seem to show that he has not my kind of yellow sweet clover—not "*Melilotus officinalis*." He says:

"Examine the seed-pod and you will find that it contains from *one to three* seeds—different entirely from the white in this respect, which carries only a single seed in each pod."

"Gray's Manual of Botany," which, by the way, mentions the yellow melilot *first*, says the seed-pod is one and two seeded. I find this to be so with *both of them*. The pod has usually one seed, but occasionally *two*.

I took pains to examine the seed-pods minutely. In no case did I find *three* seeds.

The seed of the two varieties is almost identical in appearance, but that of the yellow is a little smaller. That was 9 years ago. It would be interesting to hear from Mr. McArthur again.

In this same volume of the American Bee Journal there was an account of a bee-keepers' convention in which Editor York read a letter from the late Mrs. L. Harrison, which is worth republication at the present time, when

there is renewed interest in yellow sweet clover.

Bee-keepers, I *know* there is great interest in it just now, or I would not be getting letters from *all over* in regard to it. Mrs. Harrison says:

"It blossoms a month earlier than the white, and is more profuse, looking like a yellow sea. It makes finer hay than the white, and is a greater favorite with the bees."

In the Bee Journal for 1900, there is a long, interesting article on yellow sweet clover, by John R. Schmidt, of Hamilton Co., Ohio. As to its time of blooming, he says:

"This year about the middle of May, which is at least *four weeks ahead of the white variety* of sweet clover."

Now, I have by no means made an exhaustive study, nor called all the witnesses, but I have given enough to show that the American Bee Journal

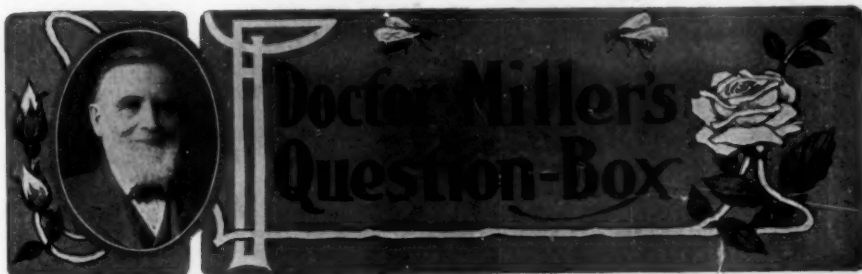
has done its part toward giving *light* on this subject. Bee-keepers, give us the facts, and don't let me do all the talking! I like to stir things up a bit, and then take a "back seat," and watch the fray!

(MRS.) A. L. AMOS.  
Custer Co., Nebr.

### Honey for the Hands

Until some one is bright enough to invent a machine to wash dishes, here is an item, taken from Vick's Magazine, that will always be timely for most of the sisters:

Rub the hands well with corn-meal and vinegar after washing dishes, etc.; it will then clean them; then put a few drops of honey in the palm, add a little water, and rub it well into the skin; it will make them soft and white. Do not use honey enough to make the hands sticky.



Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to  
DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.  
Dr. Miller does not answer Questions by mail.

### Dummies in Place of Combs

What do you use for dummies in hives when taking out combs? TEXAS.

ANSWER.—Simply a pine board about 5-16 of an inch thick, with a top-bar. Formerly I had them about the same depth and length as the brood-frames, but it is easier handling them if they are an inch or so shorter; that is,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch or so shorter at each end, and at the part of the hive where they are used the bees don't fill up the vacant space with burr-combs. I like shortened ends for top-bars of brood-frames, depending upon staples driven into the end-bars just under the top-bars to space the frames endwise, but that doesn't work well for dummies. The top-bar of a dummy should be nearly long enough to fill up the space; 1-16 of an inch being play enough. There is less danger of the dummy warping if it is cleated at each end, the cleat being fastened not on the side, but on the end, so that the thickness of the dummy is not increased at that part.

### Dampness in Hives

I have 12 colonies of bees under a shed, opened only to the east, or front. A while ago I made a case of heavy building-paper, put this around the hives and filled up the space between with shavings to protect the bees from cold, leaving the entrance open. In looking them over to-day I found a little ice on the alighting-board, and also a small icicle in the entrance of one of the hives, showing moisture inside. I would like to know if this will do any damage. If so, how can I help it? I have noticed on two of the alighting-boards a little honey. What is the cause of that? The hives all have flat covers.

VERMONT.

ANSWER.—It is nothing unusual in winter

time to see a little water trickling out of a hive-entrance, and of course when it is cold enough such water will freeze. In most cases no serious harm is done. The vapor from the bees, or the bees' breath, condenses, settles on the cold walls of the hive, and when there is enough of it it trickles down. There is, however, danger in two directions. If the moisture should settle over the bees, and then trickle down upon the cluster, harm would follow. To avoid this, see that there is plenty of packing on top. Another danger is that the ice may fill the entrance entirely and smother the bees. Keep occasional watch, and clean out the entrance. Too small an entrance may favor condensation of moisture. A strong colony may have an entrance equivalent to 3 or 4 square inches. The honey running out looks a little like too small an entrance, as the moisture probably settled on combs of unsealed honey, thinning it so it ran out of the cells.

### "Testing Swarms Before Hiving Them"

On page 931 (1906), C. W. Dayton gives an article with the above heading, that I have studied carefully, and it seems as if at least some of the views he holds are not in accord with generally received opinion. Which is right, the old view or the new? Kindly give your own view in detail. ILLINOIS.

ANSWER.—Your question is a very broad one, as you do not say to what part of Mr. Dayton's paper you refer. There are some things in it that I am not sure whether I understand correctly; and without a full understanding it is not always safe to express an opinion. I feel very sure, however, that Mr. Dayton will be willing to correct any misapprehension on my part.

If I understand correctly his first paragraph, I think many experienced bee-keepers will be



# American Bee Journal

found who do not agree with him. He tells of "the dogs in Massachusetts, which, shorn of their tails, became a race of dogs which neglected to grow tails." I don't know whether that's meant for a joke or not, but unless meant in earnest it can hardly have any bearing on the case. I read within a week of a salve so wonderful that upon being applied to the stump of a dog's tail that had been cut off, the tail promptly grew on again. Then the salve was applied to the tail that had been cut off, and it promptly grew a dog onto the tail. These two dog-tail stories are alike in one respect; that is, that one is probably as reliable as the other.

Never mind the dogs; let's get back to the bees.

It is a matter of great importance to know whether it is true, as Mr. Dayton says in his first paragraph, "that the probability is that if the bees would not swarm they would breed only enough to keep the colony intact." For upon one's belief in that regard depends one's practice as to restraining or encouraging swarming. But if it be true that the result of no swarming would be colonies so small as to store only honey enough for their own use, as Mr. Dayton says, then one would naturally expect that where they come very close to no swarming they would come very close to such small colonies. If I am correct, about 95 percent of the colonies of the Dadants do not swarm; if there has been a very material diminution in the size of the colonies, it seems to me that so candid a man as C. P. Dadant would have mentioned it. And if the general opinion is correct that a large hive is one of the most important factors in the prevention of swarming, is Mr. Dayton working in the right direction when he says (page 503), "My hives are abundant in size, early or late?"

I am not sure whether I understand just what he means when he says: "It appears reasonable to me that swarms and honey-gathering should go hand in hand." At any rate, my bumper yields have always been from the colonies that made no offer to swarm. I think it is the general belief that bees most given to swarming are not the best gatherers.

Mr. Dayton says, "It will not be proper to give this matter of breeding our bees entirely over to breeders." If by "breeders" he means the men that sell queens, Mr. Dayton has not a very large following in his belief. At least, whatever their belief, in their practice the great majority pay little or no attention to the matter of breeding their bees except to buy occasionally a queen of fresh blood. But the multitude is wrong, and Mr. Dayton is right, most emphatically right.

As to the remainder of his article, there are some things that I'm not sure I understand, and some things I am sure I don't believe. I don't understand how it can be a common thing for bees of a swarm to return to the old hive when the queen is not to their liking, and yet not to return when they have no queen at all. I don't understand what practice Mr. Dayton advises when he says, "The only swarms that it is advisable to hive in a new location are those where the bees all stay;" for I don't understand how he would tell about it without hiving. I don't believe that bees of a swarm do much returning, but I am ready to do so upon sufficient proof.

## Uncapped Sugar-Syrup Stores for Winter

I am wintering my bees in the cellar, and they seem to be doing all right now (Dec. 18). I gave them a thick syrup made of brown sugar. While the syrup was stored in the combs by the bees the latter part of September and first of October, they did not cap it. Is there any danger of its becoming so hard in the comb that they can not use it? and will there be enough moisture in it for them? or should I supply them water to drink? How could I best supply this water for them, if you think they may need it? I took the bees out of the cellar one day last week and they had a good flight.

I am reading two books now all the spare

time I have. One is "Langstroth on the Honey-Bee," and the other is "Manual of the Apiary," by Prof. Cook. I think they are excellent works. I also take great pleasure reading the "Old Reliable." I mean to study all I can along this line, and handle my bees as scientifically as I can. I love this kind of work.

ANSWER.—I don't believe there is great danger that the syrup will become too dry. The danger lies in another direction, especially as the syrup was uncapped. Granulated sugar is about the only sugar used for winter stores, and there is danger that before spring diarrhea may result from the brown sugar. If so, the only thing is to wait patiently for spring weather in which the bees can fly, hoping that it may come early. There is one thing, however, that I would try, although I'm not entirely sure it helps diarrhea. It is to warm up the cellar. A stove in the cellar is the best thing. Hot stones may do; bottles or jugs of hot water well corked. But no hot water uncorked. Don't use an oil-stove unless you can air out well, as the resulting fumes foul the air. Run up the temperature, if you can, to 50 or 60 degrees.

## Pacific Coast Murmurings

PERFUMES OF BEES, FLOWERS, AND WOMEN.

Some of the readers of the American Bee Journal may be opposed to there being any reference made in its columns about the aspirants for high political office. Under ordinary circumstances such should be the rule, but there are some persons who hold that such notice should be given. For a reason for such a view, they hold that these aspiring citizens are bee-keepers, every one of them. At first, I did not think that all the politicians of this broad and enlightened land could be apiarists. On expressing my disbelief, I was met with the reply, "Why, aren't they bee-keepers, for every one of them has a bee in his bonnet, and if that does not make a bee-keeper, well, what does?" Perhaps it does, but it is almost like straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. Let's take it for granted that they are bee-keepers, and notice some of the more prominent ones—the ones who seek the highest office in the gift of our citizens.

William Jennings Bryan has already been noticed. He cropped up rather suddenly as a double-barrelled bee-keeper, inasmuch as he keeps the genuine article—the pets of all true apiarists—in his back yard, and this other sort (the politician's kind) is hived beneath his soft-felt hat. Well, that's good. I'm glad Billy Bryan likes bees and honey, and he's welcome to the bee in his bonnet. I do not pretend to be boosting him, or any of the other distinguished citizens (not even our good, strenuous [sic] President, Theodore Roosevelt), into high places.

There, I've named two bee-culturists, and here goes for another. He has the worst case of this kind of bee-fever that ever got loose in the United States. Whether the bee will ever hatch out a nestful of trouble like a queen-hornet does, I can not predict, and it is not my place here to intimate.

Like myself, he's a native Californian, but so many bad things have been said of him that I have not yet come to fancy him. As a trust-buster, he may appeal to the best side of true Americans. I am referring to William Randolph Hearst, the millionaire newspaper publisher.

Having named all the principal single bee-beepers in the United States, I trust there is no one who will say that I am unfair. Just watch me and see how I shall roast any of them that gives me a chance, if he goes "for-ninst" the interest of the bee and honey industry.

Speaking of Hearst a moment ago, reminds me that his knowledge of bees is very crude; in fact, the following editorial from his San Francisco Examiner of Oct. 2, displays an immense amount of ignorance. For instance, note the sub-head. Who ever heard of a drone-bee stinging any one, whether the latter was perfumed slightly or profusely? Mr. Hearst may have written this editorial, or it may have been done by some one of his writers. He has some excellent pencil-pushers, but it is quite evident none of them penned this rank editorial. I doubt very much if bees will, at all times, go for a scented person—one artificially perfumed. We have been told from infancy that bees do not like the odor of perspiration; that that of the negro and that of the horse are so obnoxious to the bee that the offending smells are attacked with formic acid, not as a neutralizer but as a killer. The fumes diluted (carbolic acid) is used as we use smoke to scare them into gorging themselves with honey, thereby making them good-natured.

I am not writing in defense of the perfumed woman, for I abominate the rank odor exhaled from some of these misguided creatures. A little perfume of a "genteel" variety may be excused. It may be said that the Creator gave charming odors to some of the fairest flowers, and that He would not hinder those others of his dainty flowers—fair femininity—from "laying on" themselves some of the odors He saw fit to bestow upon the lily and the rose.

Well, here is the editorial, without further comment. It's long, but it is worth reading:

### The Bee of Good Taste

DID YOU KNOW, FAIR LADY, THAT HE WILL STING ANYBODY USING PERFUMERY?

The trusts, the earthquake, foreign riots and all the rest of the news shall not prevent our protesting occasionally against the dreadful insistent perfumes with which the women of to-day disfigure themselves. In public places suddenly an awful faintness comes over the crowd. There is a moment of horror, of gasping, and the dazed mind recognizes another one of those big or little, or yellow or black, or fat or thin women that wear the terrific perfumes.

We are glad to be informed, and to publish here, the fact that the self-respecting honey-bee—that knows everything about real perfume—detects the artificial, hideous, high-smelling product with which women make themselves terrible.

The intelligent, sane, moral bee likes good, clean flowers. And it likes good, clean human beings. You may go around its hive as much as you please while you are normal and self-

# American Bee Journal

respecting—if you don't bother the combs or the young ones.

But approach the bee-hive with any one of these terrific, high-smelling "odors" or perfumes attached to your person, and the self-respecting bees will pour out and sting you until you leave.

One of our readers informs us that experiment, often repeated, proves absolutely that the bee will not tolerate the insult to flowers, or to womanhood, implied in the wearing of the abnormal and offensive perfumes.

Women, be guided by the wisdom of the bee as you are inspired by that little animal's industry. Be your own selves. Be the natural flowers that Nature made you. Don't allow anybody to persuade you to make yourselves hideous with the perfumes that are a hundred times worse than the noise of a boiler-shop.

You wouldn't go around with a horrible, clanging, banging wash-boiler or beating drum to disturb the people. Then don't disturb them with "perfumes" more vicious and unforgivable than the savage tomtom. Be clean. Throw perfumery away.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

## THE AMERICAN FOOD LABORATORY

E. N. EATON, M.Sc., Chemist.  
4 years State Chemist, Minnesota.  
6 years State Analyst, Illinois.  
1235-1248 Caxton Building,  
334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
Samples of Honey analyzed. Correspondence solicited.



**Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR OR WOODEN HEN**  
Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchers made.  
GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

Please Mention Bee Journal when writing advertisers.

## Some Good Clubbing Offers

A good many subscriptions to the American Bee Journal should be renewed at once. We wish to call special attention to the clubbing offers below, which we are sure will commend themselves. The American Bee Journal one year and your choice of one of the following:

	BOTH FOR
No. 1—Dr. Miller's "Forty Years Among the Bees" (book alone, \$1.00).....	\$1.80
No. 2—Prof. A. J. Cook's "Bee-Keeper's Guide," (book alone, \$1.20) .....	2.00
No. 3—Dadant's "Langstroth on the Honey-Bee," (book alone, \$1.20) .....	2.00
No. 4—Doolittle's "Scientific Queen-Rearing," (cloth bound) book alone, \$1.75	
No. 5—Doolittle's "Scientific Queen-Rearing," (leatherette bound) book alone, 75c.....	1.50
No. 6—A Standard-Bred Untested Italian Queen, next May or June (Queen alone, 75c) .....	1.50
No. 7—"Novelty Pocket-Knife" with your name and address on it (knife alone, \$1.25) .....	2.00
No. 8—"Wood Binder," for holding a year's numbers (binder alone, 20c)....	1.10
No. 9—"Emerson Binder," (stiff board) binder alone, 75c .....	1.50

	BOTH FOR
No. 10—Monette "Queen-Clipping Device," (Device alone, 25c) .....	\$1.10
No. 11—Newman's "Bees and Honey," (cloth bound) book alone, 75c .....	1.50
No. 12—Newman's "Bees and Honey," (paper bound) book alone, 50c .....	1.30
No. 13—Root's "A B C of Bee-Culture," (book alone, \$1.20) .....	2.00
No. 14—A Gold Fountain Pen (Pen alone \$1.25) .....	2.00
No. 15—"The Honey-Money Stories," (book alone, 25c) .....	1.10
No. 16—Maeterlinck's "Life of the Bee," (cloth bound) book alone, \$1.40 .....	2.25
No. 17—3 Bee-Songs—"Hum of the Bees in the Apple-Tree Bloom," "Buckwheat Cakes and Honey," and "The Bee-Keeper's Lullaby," (each 10c or 3 for 25c) .....	1.10
No. 18—50 copies "Honey as a Health-Food," (alone, 70c) .....	1.50

Send all orders to **GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,**  
334 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

## CONVENTION NOTICES.

**Colorado.**—The 27th annual convention of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Denver, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 22 and 23, 1907. The convention opens at 10 a.m., Tuesday morning. A good program is being arranged, and all bee-keepers should be present. This is Stock Show week in Denver, and a 1½ fare can be secured from all parts of the State.  
Ft. Collins, Colo. G. J. TOMLIN, Sec.

**New Jersey.**—The New Jersey Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at the State House, Trenton, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1907, at 10:30 a.m. Addresses will be made by the President, also by Chas. Stewart, foul brood inspector, Sammonsville, N. Y.; H. S. Ferry, J. H. M. Cook, and others. Much attention will be given to the Question-Box. All bee-keepers, and especially ladies, are cordially invited to attend.  
W. W. CASE, Pres.  
G. N. WAUSE, Sec.

**Nebraska.**—The annual meeting of the Nebraska State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in the Experiment Building at the State Farm, Lincoln, Nebr., Jan. 16, 1907. An interesting program on practical subjects has been prepared, and bee-keepers will be benefited by attending.  
LILLIAN E. TRESTER, Sec.

Lincoln, Nebr.

**Our Wood Binder (or Holder)** is made to take all the copies of the American Bee Journal for a year. It is sent by mail for 20 cents. Full directions accompany. The Bee Journals can be inserted as soon as they are received, and thus preserved for future reference. Or we will send it with the American Bee Journal a year—both for \$1.10. Address the office of the American Bee Journal.

## BEE-BOOKS Sent postpaid by George W. York & Co. 334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

**Advanced Bee-Culture.** Its Methods and Management, by W. Z. Hutchinson. —The author of this work is a practical and helpful writer. You should read his book; 330 pages; bound in cloth, and beautifully illustrated. Price, \$1.20.

**A B C of Bee-Culture,** by A. I. & E. R. Root.—A cyclopedia of over 500 pages, describing everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bees. Contains about 400 engravings. It was written especially for beginners. Bound in cloth. Price, \$1.20.

**Scientific Queen-Rearing,** as Practically Applied, by G. M. Doolittle.—A method by which the very best of queen-bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's way. Bound in cloth and illustrated. Price, \$1.00; in leatherette binding, 75 cents.

**Bee-Keeper's Guide,** or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook, of Pomona College, California. This book is not only instructive and helpful as a guide in bee-keeping, but is interesting and thoroughly practical and scientific. It contains a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of bees. 544 pages. 295 illustrations. Bound in cloth. 19th thousand. Price, \$1.20.

**Langstroth on the Honey-Bee,** revised by Dadant.—This classic in bee-culture has been entirely re-written, and is fully illustrated. It treats of everything relating to bees and bee-keeping. No apiarian library is complete without this standard work by Rev. L. L. Langstroth—the Father of American Bee-Culture. It has 520 pages, bound in cloth. Price, \$1.20.

**Honey as a Health Food.**—This is a 16-page honey-pamphlet intended to help increase the demand for honey. The first part of it contains a short article on "Honey as Food," written by Dr. C. C. Miller. It tells where to keep honey, how to liquefy it, etc. The last part is devoted to "Honey-Cooking Recipes" and "Remedies Using Honey." It should be widely circulated by those selling honey. The more the people are educated on the value and uses of honey the more honey they will buy. Prices: Sample copy for 2-cent stamp; 50 copies for 70 cents; 100 for \$1.25; 250 for \$2.25; 500 for \$4.00; or 1000 for \$7.50. Your business card printed free at the bottom of the front page on all orders for 100 or more copies.

**Forty Years Among the Bees,** by Dr. C. C. Miller.—This book contains 328 pages, is bound in handsome cloth, with gold letters and design; it is printed on best book-paper, and illustrated with 112 beautiful original half-tone pictures, taken by Dr. Miller himself. It is unique in this regard. The first few pages are devoted to an interesting biographical sketch of Dr. Miller, telling how he happened to get into bee-keeping. About 20 years ago he wrote a small book, called "A Year Among the Bees," but that little work has been out of print for a number of years. While some of the matter used in the former book is found in the new one, it all reads like a good new story of successful bee-keeping by one of the masters, and shows in minutest detail just how Dr. Miller does things with bees. Price, \$1.00.

**"The Honey-Money Stories."**—A 64-page-and-cover booklet, 5½x8½ inches in size, printed on best quality paper. Many short, bright stories interspersed with facts and interesting items about honey and its use. The manufactured comb honey misrepresentation is contradicted in two items, each occupying a full page, but in different parts of the booklet. It has in all 33 fine illustrations, nearly all of them being of apiaries or apiarian scenes. It also contains 3 bee-songs, namely, "The Hum of the Bees in the Apple-Tree Bloom," "Buckwheat Cakes and Honey," and "The Bee-Keeper's Lullaby." This booklet should be placed in the hands of everybody not familiar with the food-value of honey, for its main object is to interest people in honey as a daily table article. Price, 25 cents, or 3 copies for 50 cents.



# ADVANCED BEE-CULTURE!

One of the most difficult tasks of my life is that of writing an advertisement of **ADVANCED BEE CULTURE**. Be as modest as I can, it still smacks of egotism—sounds like a parent praising his own child. If the book had been written by some other man, the writing of an advertisement would be comparatively easy. However, even at the risk of laying myself open to ridicule, of becoming a laughing-stock, I am going to *forget for once* that I am its author and publisher, and write as though of another's work.

When 18 years old I visited an apiary in swarming-time; saw bees hanging in great golden-brown clusters from the swaying boughs of the old apple-tree; saw the snowy white combs growing as by magic; saw the waxen cells filled with nectar, and inhaled that *sweetest* of all perfumes—the odor from a bee-hive in harvest time. I was filled through and through with enthusiasm. Here was a business that was most truly

## The Poetry of Life.

I was that day born a bee-keeper. There was no longer any doubt as to what should be my life occupation. I at once began buying bee books and journals, and visiting bee-keepers, and studying the business from every possible standpoint. It was six years later before I was able actually to engage in the business, but I then possessed as thorough a theoretical knowledge of bee-keeping as does a young physician of medicine when he begins to practise.

All this was 30 odd years ago; and, since then, I have

## Run the Whole Gamut

of bee-keeping, time and time again. I have practised all sorts of methods for artificial increase. I have battled with the difficulties of natural swarming; I have produced tons and tons of comb honey; have tried my hand at extracted-honey production; I have reared and sold thousands and thousands of queens; I have exhibited bees and honey for 15 consecutive years at from one to half a dozen State fairs. I have wintered bees in all sorts of ways, outdoors and in, in cellars and buried in clamps; I have attended nearly all of the conventions of a National character;

## Visited Hundreds Bee-Keepers

in their homes, scattered from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf. I have read all the books and journals; for nearly twenty years I have published the *Review*, enjoying the confidence and correspondence of bee-keepers scattered all over this country; in short, I have been a wide-awake, enthusiastic, practical, actual, work-a-day, bread-and-butter bee-keeper all of these years, making a living for myself, wife, and little ones, *out of bees*.

**ADVANCED BEE CULTURE** is the

## Ripened Fruit

of these years of varied experience; it is the crowning effort of my life. I look upon it as the best piece of work that I have ever done,

or, perhaps, ever *will* do. It is written from a bread-and-butter standpoint. It teaches how to make a living—yes, more than that,

## Make Money Out of Bees.

From all these sources I have mentioned, from my own experience, and that of the men with whom I have associated, I have described the most advanced, the *best* methods, of keeping bees for *profit*. I begin at the opening of the year, and go through the season, step by step, touching briefly but clearly and concisely, upon all of the most important points, showing their relationship one to the other, and how, joined together, they make a perfect whole. If I could have had this book twenty years ago, and followed its teachings, I might now have

## Been a Rich Man.

I say it fearlessly, because I *know* that it is *true*, that no practical bee-keeper can afford not to read it. The courage, enthusiasm, and inspiration alone will be worth more to him than the cost of the book, to say nothing of the more practical instructions. Many a man falls from a lack of these very useful qualities, and the perusal of **ADVANCED BEE CULTURE** will do much to help in this respect.

One more point: A dozen years ago I took up photography as a hobby, as a pastime. I have studied it just as you have studied bee-keeping. I have read journals and books on the subjects, attended the conventions, etc. I have lugged a large camera along with me all over the United States and Canada, and used it with loving care. **ADVANCED BEE CULTURE** contains the

## Gems of this Collection

of all these years—a collection that is simply unapproachable in the line of apiculture.

The book is beautifully printed with clear, large type, on heavy enameled paper. It is bound in cloth of a bluish drab, and the front cover embellished with a green vine of clover, a

## Bee of Gold

sipping nectar from the snowy-white blossoms of the clover. Taken all in all, it is a beautiful book.

If the advertising that I have done in the past has not convinced you that you need the book, then the fault is in the *advertising*; and, for this once, I have cut loose and said just what I think of the book—I may never do it again.

Price of the book, \$1.20, or the *REVIEW* one year and the book for only \$2.00.

## Special Offer.

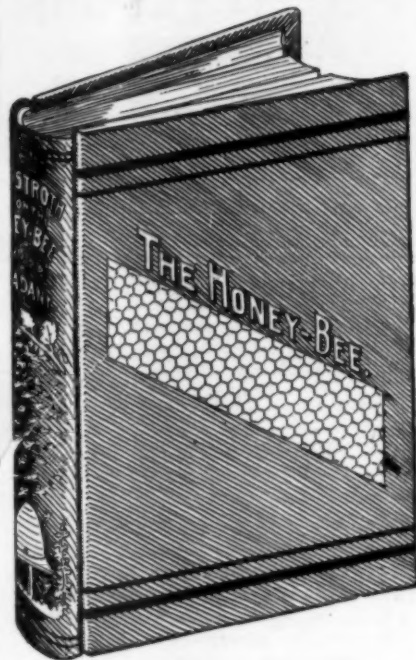
Just at present I am offering all of the back numbers of this year free to all who send \$1.00 for 1907. In other words, you can get the *Review* for 1906 and 1907, and this book for only \$2.00! I know of no way in which you can get so much helpful, practical, valuable apicultural information for so little money.

**W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich.**

## Langstroth on the \*\*\* Honey-Bee

Revised by Dadant—Latest Edition.

This is one of the standard books on bee-culture, and ought to be in the library of every bee-keeper. It is bound substantially in cloth, and contains over 500 pages, being revised by those large, practical bee-keepers, so well-known to all the readers of the *American Bee Journal*—Chas. Dadant & Son. Each subject is clearly and thoroughly explained, so that by following the in-



structions of this book one cannot fail to be wonderfully helped on the way to success with bees.

The book we mail for \$1.20, or club it with the *American Bee Journal* for one year—both for \$2.00; or, we will mail it as a premium for sending us **THREE NEW** subscribers to the *Bee Journal* for one year, with \$3.00.

This is a splendid chance to get a grand bee-book for a very little money or work.

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.**

334 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

**WE SELL ROOT'S GOODS IN MICHIGAN**  
Let us quote you prices on Sections, Hives, Foundation, etc., as we can save you time and freight. Beeswax Wanted for Cash.

**M. H. HUNT & SON,**  
BELL BRANCH, WAYNE CO., MICH.

Please mention *Bee Journal* when writing advertisers.

# American Bee Journal

## Make More Money on Fruit Crops

Everyone who grows fruit, whether a large commercial grower, or one who has only a few fruit trees, a berry patch or a garden, should be interested in knowing how to get the most profit from his crops.

### THE FRUIT-GROWER ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

is the only magazine in America which is devoted exclusively to the interest of those who grow fruit. It is handsomely illustrated, and contains from 36 to 76 pages each month. It tells all about fruit of all kinds—and nothing but fruit—how to market, how to pack, cultivate, spray, prune, how to MAKE MORE MONEY from your crops. Sample copy sent free. Regular price is a dollar a year, and each subscriber is entitled to a choice of any one of our series of ten Brother Jonathan Fruit Books—the best in existence.

### Three Months Free

We are so confident The Fruit-Grower will please you that we will send it to you three months absolutely free. If, after three months, you like the paper, we will make you a special offer for twelve months more. If you don't like it, notify us and we will take your name off the list. The three months will cost you nothing. We offer cash prizes for new subscribers—write for particulars. Write your name and address in blanks below; mail to The Fruit-Grower Co., Box 15, St. Joseph, Mo.

I accept your FREE three months' trial offer. At end of three months I will either pay for a year's subscription or notify you to stop paper. In either event there is to be NO charge for the three months' trial.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Route or P. O. Box No. \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

## Big Reduction in Supplies

Until May 1. Big stock of Dovetailed Hives and One-Piece Sections to draw from. FREE—a year's subscription with order amounting to \$15 or over. Send for 32-page Illustrated Catalog—free.

W. D. SOPER (Route 3) Jackson, Mich.  
28Etf Please mention the Bee Journal.

## Bargains in Second-hand Machinery & Tanks

- 1 Steam Pump.
- 1 Large Butter-Mixer.
- 1 100-gal. Churn.
- 1 16-ft. bbl. Skids.
- 2 Wooden Vats—8 to 16-ft. long, each.
- 50-ft. Heavy 1-in. Hose.

### METAL TANKS

75-gal., 300-gal. (metal with wood-jacket), 400-gal. and 500-gal.

For particulars, address,

H. M. ARND,  
191 SUPERIOR ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

**For Sale** Fancy Basswood and Clover HONEY in barrels or 60-pound cans. Sample, 10 cents, which may be deducted when ordering.

ROBT. A. HOLEKAMP & SON,  
5244t 4263 Virginia Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
Mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Do Not Burn your Refuse from Wax-Extractor

Send it to me, and get your cash.  
ARCHIE L. COGGSHALL, Groton, N. Y.  
51A4t Please mention the Bee Journal

**Bargains** Best Wisconsin Sections, per 1000—\$4.00; No. 2—\$3.40; plain, 25c less. 7 percent discount in October on Root's and Daz's Hives, and other Root's Goods.

H. S. DUBY, ST. ANNE, ILL.  
Mention Bee Journal when writing.

## American Bee Journal Novelty Pocket-Knife Gold Fountain Pen

All for \$3.00



(This cut is the full size of the Knife.)

## NOVELTY POCKET-KNIFE

(Name and Address on one side—Three Bees on the other side.)

Your Name on the Knife.—When ordering, be sure to say just what name and address you wish put on the Knife.

The Novelty Knife is indeed a novelty. The novelty lies in the handle. It is made beautifully of indestructible celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed the name and residence of the owner, and on the other side pictures of a Queen, Drone, and Worker, as shown here.

The Material entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are hand-forged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. It will last a life-time, with proper usage.

Why Own the Novelty Knife?—In case a good knife is lost, the chances are the owner will never recover it; but if the "Novelty" is lost, having name and address of owner, the finder will return it. If traveling, and you meet with a serious accident, and are so fortunate as to have one of the "Novelties," your POCKET-KNIFE will serve as an identifier; and, in case of death, your relatives will at once be notified of the accident.

How to Get this Valuable Knife.—We send it postpaid for \$1.25, or club the Novelty Knife and the American Bee Journal for one year—both for \$2.00. (Allow two weeks for Knife order to be filled.)

## SOLID GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN

Finally we have found a good Fountain Pen that is reasonable in price. The manufacturers of this pen say that if you pay more than \$1.25 for other fountain pens, it's for the name.

This pen is absolutely guaranteed to work perfectly, and give satisfaction. The Gold Nibs are 14 kt., pointed with selected Iridium. The Holders are Para Rubber, handsomely finished. The simple feeder gives a uniform flow of ink. Each pen is packed in a neat box, with directions and Filler.

We mail this Gold Fountain Pen for only \$1.25, or for \$2.00 we will mail it and the weekly American Bee Journal for a whole year.

Sample copy of the American Bee Journal free; trial trip of three months (13 copies) for 20c; regular yearly price, \$1.00. Address all orders to

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.



## MAKE GOOD MONEY

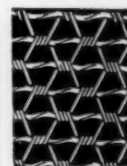
In Poultry business. Others do it. Why not you? Our big illustrated book, "Profitable Poultry," tells how to breed, hatch, feed, grow and market to make lots of money. Starts you on the road to success. Describes most wonderful Poultry Farm in the world—32 kinds of fowls. Gives lowest prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, everything for Poultry. Mailed for 4 cents in postage. Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 72, Clarinda, Iowa.

## The Rietsche Press

Made of artificial stone. Practically indestructible, and giving entirely satisfactory results. Comb foundation made easily and quickly at less than half the cost of buying from the dealers. Price of Press for L. frame sheets, \$2.00. Other sizes, 25 cents extra. Price of the Press making the foundation directly on the wired frames, \$2.50, any size wanted.

ADRIAN GETAZ,  
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

45A4t



## FENCE Strongest Made

Made of High Carbon coiled wire. We have no agents. Sell direct to user at factory prices on 30 days free trial. We pay all freight. Catalog shows 37 styles and heights of farm and poultry fence. It's free. Buy direct. Write today

COILED SPRING FENCE CO.  
Box 99 WINCHESTER, INDIANA.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

## The Emerson Binder

This Emerson stiff-board Binder with cloth back for the American Bee Journal we mail for but 75 cents; or we will send it with the Bee Journal for one year—both for only \$1.50. It is fine thing to preserve the copies of the Journal as fast as they are received. If you have this "Emerson" no further binding is necessary.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,  
334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.



# American Bee Journal

## A GREAT IMPROVEMENT

Will be found in

## The American Bee-Keeper for 1907

It is profusely illustrated and enlarged, and contains only articles of the most practical as well as scientific nature. A special corps of the best writers has been engaged. The editors are Harry E. Hill and Arthur C. Miller, than whom there are no more practical or experienced bee-keepers in this country. We have published the American Bee-Keeper continually and regularly since 1890.

Regular subscription price, 50 cents a year. One year to new subscribers, 35 cents; three years for \$1.00.

Send for sample copy and our new illustrated price-list of **BEE-SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.**

Guaranteed highest quality at lowest price. Address,

**THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.**  
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

[Established 25 years.]

## Honey and Beeswax

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—There is the usual dullness in the honey-trade at this date owing to most of the retailers having stocked up sufficiently to carry them over the holidays; but the stocks in the hands of the trade generally are below the normal; hence prices are firm at 15¢@16¢ for No. 1 to fancy white comb, with off grades at 1¢@2¢ less; amber grades dull at 1¢@12¢. Extracted white, firm at 8¢ for clover and basswood; ambers, 6¢@7¢ per pound. Beeswax, 30¢.  
R. A. BURNETT & CO.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 28.—The demand for comb honey is only fair with market well supplied; market is almost bare of extracted, however, and the demand very good. We quote: Fancy white comb, 24-section cases, \$3.25; No. 1, \$3.00; Extracted, white, per pound, 7¢@8¢; amber, 7¢@7½¢. Beeswax, per pound, 25 cents.  
C. C. CLEMONS & CO.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—The market on comb honey seems to be a little quiet; No. 1 sells wholesale for 14¢; retail by the case, 16¢. Extracted firm; light amber in barrels, 6¢; in cans, 7¢; white clover, 8½¢. Beeswax, 30¢.  
C. H. W. WEBER.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—While the supply of comb honey is equal to the demand, large quantities of comb honey having arrived in the market in the last few days, the price still remains high. The outlook, however, is that when the season advances and the bee-keepers ship more of their crop to the market, the prices will be a little weaker. We quote: Fancy white comb honey, 16¢@18¢; No. 1, 14¢@15¢; amber, 11¢@13¢. Fancy white extracted, 7¢@8½¢; light amber, 6¢@7¢.

We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission.  
WM. A. SELSER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Comb honey is in good demand, and No. 1 and fancy white stock seems to be pretty well exhausted. Buckwheat is in sufficient supply, also off grades of white, to meet all demands, but there is no overstock as yet. We quote fancy white at 15¢; No. 1 at 13¢@14¢; No. 2 at 12¢; buckwheat and amber at 11¢ per pound, according to quality and style of package. Extracted is firm at unchanged prices. California white sage, 8¢; light amber, at 7¢@6½¢; buckwheat, 6¢@6½¢. Beeswax steady at 30¢.  
HILDRETH & SEGELKEN

## Headquarters for Bee-Supplies

Complete stock for 1907 now on hand.

**FREIGHT-RATES FROM CINCINNATI**  
are the **LOWEST, ESPECIALLY**  
for the **SOUTH,**

as most all freight now goes through Cincinnati.

Prompt Service is what I practice.

You will

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

**SAVE MONEY BUYING FROM ME.**

Catalog mailed free.

Send for same.

**A Special Discount on Early Orders.**

Let me  
book your  
Order for

**QUEENS**

bred in separate apiaries;  
the **GOLDEN VEL-**  
**LOWS, CARNIO-**

**LANS, and CAUCASIANS.**

For prices, refer to my catalog, page 29.

**C. H. W. WEBER**

CINCINNATI

... OHIO ...

Office and Salesrooms, 2146-48 Central Ave. Warehouses, Freeman and Central Aves.

DENVER, Oct. 20.—All desirable lots of white comb honey in double-tier cases have now been shipped out of this State, leaving only a few cans of single-tier cases. The quality of this year's crop was fine, better than for several seasons. We quote our local market as follows: Strictly No. 1 white, per case of 24 sections, \$3; ordinary No. 1 and off grade, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Extracted, white, 6¢@7½¢. Beeswax, 24¢ for average yellow delivered here.

THE COLO. HONEY-PRODUCERS' ASSN.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.—The honey market is in a healthy condition, particularly extracted honey, the demand being better than one year ago. This is probably due to the excitement among those holders who are trying to inflate the prices. We quote amber extracted honey in barrels at 6¢@7¢, according to the quality. Fancy table honey in barrels and 60-lb. cans at 8¢@9¢. The demand for comb honey has decreased, somewhat, owing to the season of the year when the sale of that article suffers. Our prices of fancy white comb honey, in a whole-sale way, is 15¢@16¢. Choice yellow beeswax, 30¢, delivered here.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 3.—Comb honey is not plentiful, but demand is slack. Fancy white comb brings 16¢@17¢; No. 1 white, 14¢; amber, 12¢@13¢. Best grades of extracted honey bring 8¢@9¢; amber, 6¢@7¢. Good average beeswax sells here at \$33 per 100 pounds.

WALTER S. POWDER.

TOLEDO, Nov. 30.—The market on comb honey remains about the same as last quotations, but has been coming in much more freely, as bee-keepers seem to be very anxious to get rid of their stock. Fancy brings in a retail way 16¢; extra fancy, 17¢; No. 1, 15¢; buckwheat, 15¢. Extracted white clover in barrels brings 7¢@7½¢; cans the same. Beeswax, 26¢@28¢.

THE GRIGGS BROS. & NICHOLS CO.

## HONEY AND BEESWAX

When consigning, buying or selling, consult

**R. A. BURNETT & CO.**

199 SOUTH WATER ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

## WANTED TO BUY AT TOP PRICES

**WHITE CLOVER HONEY**, both Comb and Extracted.

If you have any **WHITE AT ONCE**, saying how much you have, how it is put up, and your lowest price, and all about it, in first letter.

**C. M. Scott & Co., Bee-Keepers' Supplies, Incubators, Brooders, Etc.**

Catalog Free

29Atf 1004 East Wash. Street, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Cash for Beeswax

Until further notice 30¢ cash paid for pure yellow beeswax, delivered here.

Frank G. Glark, 147 E. Kinzie St. Chicago, Ill.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

We will Buy and  
Sell

# HONEY

of the different grades and kinds. If you have any to dispose of, or if you intend to buy, correspond with us.

We are always in the market for

## Beeswax

at highest market prices.

**Hildreth & Segelken**

265 & 267 Greenwich Street  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

# American Bee Journal

THE  
CELL  
THAT SELLS AND EXCELS  
IS FOUND IN  
**DADANT'S  
FOUNDATION**  
DADANT'S FOUNDATION and DADANT'S FOUNDATION  
**BEE  
SUPPLIES**  
DADANT & SONS.  
Hamilton, Ill.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

## The Bee-Hive Clock

A \$4.00 CLOCK FOR \$2.50 ... With the  
American Bee Journal 1 Year—  
Both for Only \$3.00

We have originated and had made specially for our readers, a bronzed-metal Clock, called "The Bee-Hive Clock." It is 10 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide at the base, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches high, and deep enough at the base to stand firmly on a mantel or elsewhere. It is a beautiful piece of work, and would be both ornamental and very useful in any house, and particularly in a bee-keeper's home.

The Clock part itself is warranted for 3 years to keep good time. So it is no plaything, but a beautiful and needful article for everyday use.

Clocks like "The Bee-Hive Clock" usually sell in the stores at from \$4.00 to \$5.00 each, but having them made for us in quantities enables us to offer them at \$2.50 each by express, or with the American Bee Journal a year—both for only \$3.00. Either Clock or Journal would make an ideal gift.

### How to get "The Bee-Hive Clock" FREE

Send us 5 New Subscribers to the Weekly American Bee Journal for one year, at \$1.00 each, and we will send you this beautiful "Bee-Hive Clock" FREE (excepting express charges). Or, send us 4 New Subscribers (at \$1.00 each) and 50 cents—\$4.50 in all. Or, 3 New Subscribers (at \$1.00 each) and \$1.00—\$4.00 in all. Or, 2 New Subscribers (at \$1.00 each) and \$1.50—\$3.50 in all.



Only \$2.50, f.o.b. Chicago, by Express.  
Weight, with packing, about 4 pounds.

### What Dr. Miller Thinks of the Bee-Hive Clock

Busily ticking away, in the room where I am sitting, stands a genuine bee-keeper's clock (please understand that the word "genuine" belongs to the clock and not to the bee-keeper) or, as the legend upon the clock has it, "The Bee-Hive Clock." I don't know

whether the idea of getting up such a clock was conceived in the brain of the Editor of the American Bee Journal, or whether he got it elsewhere, but the wonder is that such a thing was not thought of long before.

Setting aside all idea of its association with the business of a bee-keeper, there is a peculiar appropriateness in having the minutes and the hours "told off" in a case representing the home of the busy little workers. The glance at the clock, with its ceaseless tick, tick, tick, can not fail to remind one that the flying moments must be improved now or be forever lost, and that suggestion is reinforced by the thought of the never ceasing activity of the little denizens of the hive, always busy, busy, busy, working from morn till night and from night till morn, working unselfishly for the generations to come, and literally dying in the harness.

Let us be thankful that the form of the old-fashioned straw hive or skep was adopted, and not that of any modern affair, patented or unpatented. The latter smacks of commercialism, but the former of solid comfort, for no other form of hive has ever been devised that contributes so fully to the comfort and welfare of a colony of bees as does the old-fashioned straw-hive. It appeals, too, to one's artistic sense as can no angular affair of more modern times. As an emblem of industry, artists have always used—probably always will use—the old straw skep.

Thanks, Mr. Editor, for furnishing us a time-keeper so appropriate for all, and especially for bee-keepers. C. C. MILLER.

Address all orders to **GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 334 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.**